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Nippon Times

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Win

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JAPANESE OCCUPY PIENYEN; CHIANG'S CAPITAL THROWN INTO COMPLETE CONFUSION

Capture of Citadel Cuts Off Chungking Supply Route

RETREAT INTERCEPTED

Japanese Fighters Mass-Raid Liangshan Airfield in Szechwan

Pienyen, one of the vantage points on the so-called Chungking Road in Hunan Province, was completely reduced by Japanese raiding forces late in the afternoon of May 25, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from an undisclosed Hopeh front on May 29.

Since May 23 the Japanese Units had been forming a steel ring around Pienyen, where the 18th Chungking Army under the direct command of the Yangtze Defense Corps, 86th Army, Fifth Division, 13th Division, 67th Division and 185th Division were firmly entrenched and offering stubborn resistance. The main forces of these Chungking units numbering about 50,000 were completely trapped around Pienyen on the afternoon of May 23 and, after a series of sanguinary battles in its vicinity, the Japanese Forces annihilated them and penetrated into Pienyen on May 25. Pienyen is situated opposite Ichang on the northern bank of the Yangtze River.

The Japanese Units which occupied Yuyangkwan, the "first gate of defense of Chungking, some time ago continued to advance northward without delay and after crossing the Ching River which empties into the Yangtze, early on the morning of May 25, managed to reach the western region of Pienyen. Thus, the units succeeded in cutting off the route of enemy retreat westward.

Japanese Units operating east of Changyang occupied Changyang and without taking a rest made a hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy westward. The third group of Japanese Units, which succeeded in crossing the Yangtze early on the morning of May 21, encountered stiff resistance by the newly-organized 34th Chungking Division, but on repulsing it continued their march. They were again engaged by the 13th Chungking Division, which came to the rescue of the 34th Division. After a series of furious fighting the Japanese Forces pressed the enemy westward and, after surmounting difficult mountain paths in the northwestern district of Changyang, proceeded northward to the south district of Pienyen, where the Chungking forces were completely beleaguered by the three groups of the raiding Japanese Units.

Intensive bombardment and vigorous attacks were then carried out by the Japanese Units over the mountainous district of the Pashan Ranges. The enemy's retreat was completely intercepted. In the midst of bad, weather hand-to-hand fightings took place at various points. Japanese Air Forces in Central China cooperated with the ground forces. The severe battle lasted for two days with the result that the "impregnable" position vaunted by the Chungking forces finally was reduced by the Japanese Units late in the afternoon of May 25.

From Pienyen over the Pashan Ranges runs a good road leading to Chungking and the enemy had been carrying munitions from Chiang Kai-shek's capital to the Hunan and Hupeh provinces by way of Pienyen, Changyang, Ichang and other points.

Blast Liangshan

Japanese Army Air Forces which effected a large-scale bombing of Enshih in the southern district of Hupeh Province west of Ichang on May 25, dealing a smashing blow to enemy military establishments, mass-raided the Liangshan Airfield in Szechwan Province on Saturday afternoon and blasted the runway and other military facilities. Not a single enemy plane came up to challenge the Japanese and, after heavy strafing, all the Japanese planes safely came back, according to an Asahi dispatch from a Central China front on May 29.

Liangshan lies a short distance of only 180 kilometers east of Chungking and is the most important Chungking air base. It was learned that a fairly large number of enemy planes was there, but none of them made its appearance on the day of attack. As Chungking is

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LAUREL DENOUNCES U.S. IMPERIALISM

States Filipinos Will Fight Side By Side With Japan If Americans Return

Domei

MANILA, May 28.—"America will not and can not return to the Philippines," declared Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior in an informal interview, pointing out "if the United States ever tried to invade our shores, the Filipinos will fight side by side with Japanese soldiers to defend the Philippines."

Speaking with conviction and determination, the 52 year old commissioner added, "it is already a consummated fact that American sovereignty no longer exists here and it may be concluded that the United States will never return because, this time we will be fighting against the Americans."

Deploring the fact that the Filipinos were misled by American propaganda at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, Laurel said that 30,000 young lives, the flower of the Philippines were sacrificed for the sake of American imperialism. He added "We won't be fooled by Americans again." He declared, on the other hand, that every Filipino is eternally grateful to the Japanese since the magnanimity and benevolence of the Japanese are enabling the Filipinos to enjoy benefits not witnessed in other countries in times of war. He said that the release of Filipino war prisoners is unparalleled in history and will never be forgotten by the Filipino people, adding "gratitude is an Oriental virtue which we Filipinos haven't forgotten and we are thankful to the Japanese authorities."

Commenting on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Laurel said "As we Filipinos see it, the sphere means co-existence, co-prosperity and cooperation. Co-existence means I live you live so that both of us live. Japan desires to live but she also wishes the Philippines to live "What's fundamentally wrong with that?" Laurel asked smilingly, recalling American propaganda concerning the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under the Co-Prosperity Sphere he said it doesn't mean for one of its units to live alone, for existence alone does not mean life but it means to be co-prosperous with others. He added "if Japan and the Philippines are to live under the principles of co-prosperity, they should cooperate with each other in order to co-exist and co-prosper."

Answering the question what the Filipinos should do to build up a new Philippines, Laurel said the Filipinos should engage in political, economic, and cultural activities to effect their rejuvenation. "All superficialities of Occidental civilization should be done away with," Laurel said, adding, "Filipinos are orientals and should develop their Oriental culture." As for economic activities the commissioner said the Filipinos should "cease to be firewood cutters and water carriers for the white people." He continued, "The Filipinos should not allow themselves to be exploited any longer by any Occidental." Declaring that in the past, the education of the Filipino was faulty, Laurel said that under the new order, Filipino youths will be taught to be responsible so that they can lead the Philippines to a new life, peace, fraternity, and prosperity within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Kuroda Instructs Men

Domei

MANILA, May 29.—Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, following luncheon at the Manila Hotel, at 2 o'clock this afternoon appeared for the first time at the Army Headquarters here and gave instructions to his staff officers and the various unit commanders.

U.S., Chile Sign Trade Pact

A new trade agreement for the exchange of metals which will be valid for a period of one year, has been recently concluded between Chile and the United States, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Saturday, in relaying a wire from Santiago.

ANGLO-U.S. FLIERS BOMB 191 SCHOOLS

Damage Done to Cultural Establishments in Germany By Foe Is Enormous

The Anglo-American aerial bombings in Germany have been remarkably intensified of late with the result that even ordinary residential quarters and cultural establishments are being destroyed according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei. In contravention to acting Prime Minister Clement Attlee's declaration that the British air-raids on Germany is limited to military objectives, the German authorities on May 29 through D.N.B. said that the British declaration was a deliberate lie, pointing out numerous data proving the blind Anglo-American bombings. The dispatch further states:

"It is quite clear from the German official data that American and British planes are aiming at destroying residential houses, schools, hospitals, churches, cultural buildings and other non-military objectives. Up to May 25, 191 German schools, 108 hospitals and 155 churches have been completely demolished and 920 schools, 231 hospitals and 494 churches heavily damaged. The D.N.B. service also mentions the list of damage done to cultural buildings in various cities, including many noted city offices, churches, fine art museums and libraries.

"The destruction of the famed national opera theater at Berlin and other buildings is an act unpardonable from the cultural viewpoint. At one city 31 churches were utterly destroyed.

"In spite of the wartime condition, the German authorities are hurriedly reconstructing or repairing important buildings thus destroyed for the maintenance of culture, but the restoration of their former appearances and status is believed impossible under the present circumstances. The Anglo-American bombings of France are testimonial of the same indiscriminate air raids, which apparently are launched with the object of destroying European culture."

ENVOY TANI CONFERS WITH ARMY LEADERS

Also Sees Consuls-General In Peking

Domei

PEKING, May 29.—Calling on the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China this morning, Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, conferred with the military authorities for approximately two hours.

From 2:30 p.m. today, Mr. Tani heard reports on general conditions in North China submitted by the Consul-General of Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Shihmen and Taiyuan in the conference room of the Embassy Office here.

TOJO'S DONATION ALLOTTED

Given to Families of Captives, War Dead in P. I.

The relief fund which was generously donated by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo as monetary succor for the people of the Philippines during his visit to the Islands, has been allotted to the families of the war prisoners and war dead in and around Manila, upon the kind and considerate recommendation of Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas and other officials of the Executive Council, according to a Domei report from Manila on Sunday.

Chinese Reds Captured

Domei

HOPEI FRONT, May 29.—National Government troops, aided by Japanese Units trapped and attacked a band of Chinese communists, who were out on a plunder foray, southwest of Wanhsien in Eastern Hopei on the morning of May 21 and killed 64 of the Communists, it is learned. Numerous booties were also captured.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST VITAL POINTS IN NORTH AUSTRALIA

Anti-Axis Army Headquarters Announces Bombing of Military Facilities

ADMITS 2 PLANES DOWNED

Lone Nippon Flier Destroys 4 U.S. Bombers in New Guinea Area

Mainichi

LISBON, May 29.—The anti-Axis Army Headquarters in the South Pacific today announced that formations of Japanese Air Units bombed military facilities in North Australia again yesterday, shooting down two of the anti-Axis planes which rose to attack them, it is reported from Melbourne.

Downs Four Bombers

Sergeant-Major Omono single-handedly chased four fleeing American B-24 bombers that fled through the skies over New Guinea, and after long and hot pursuit, succeeded in shooting them down. He returned safely to his base in high spirits, according to a special wire from an undisclosed base in the South Pacific to the Mainichi.

It was at 8:05 a.m. last Wednesday that Sergeant-Major Omono, while flying alone in the vicinity of Madang, suddenly spied two enemy formations of two and three American B-24 bombers. The bigger they come the harder they fall—Sergeant-Major Omono did not have to hesitate in picking his prey; he plunged after the larger formation. He chased the enemy planes for about 120 kilometers southwest of Madang to a point across the cloud-capped ranges of the Bismark Mountains where he successfully downed the enemy bombers, and safely returned to the skies over Madang at around 9:10 a.m.

While leisurely, but alertly cruising in this vicinity, he suddenly spied a lone enemy B-24 bomber. He did not hesitate to follow the enemy plane which had sensed his approach and had started to flee.

After a heated chase to a point 150 kilometers east of Madang, he was able to down the fleeing plane, thus adding another victim to the long list of enemy planes that have been downed by the intrepid fliers of the Imperial Air Forces.

6 SPANISH WARSHIPS LEAVE FOR MAJORCA

May Mean Bolstering of Balearic Isles

At this juncture when rumors of an anti-Axis landing on the Balearic Isles are rampant, the dispatch of a Spanish fleet of six destroyers, all of the 1,536-ton class, for "maneuvers," is believed to be a move of the Spanish naval authorities to strengthen the defenses of the aforementioned Isles, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Saturday, in reporting a wire from Madrid.

The Spanish fleet left the harbor of Cartagena for Majorca, one of the Balearic Isles, for the supposed maneuvers, as officially disclosed by the Spanish authorities.

Since rumors are being spread to the effect that the Balearic Isles are being eyed by the anti-Axis forces with the intention of utilizing them as supply bases to facilitate later operations against Sardinia and thence Italy, the mobilization of Spanish warships at the Balearic Isles is attracting world-wide interest.

SUBMARINE REGENT REPORTED AS LOST

British Admiralty Makes Announcement

The British submarine Regent (2,015-tons) was announced Saturday by the British Admiralty as having been sunk as she has failed to return to her base, according to a Domei report from Stockholm which relayed a wire from London.

The Regent was commissioned in 1931. She had a surface speed of 17.5 knots per hour, and was armed with a 10.2 centimeter cannon, two machine guns and eight torpedo tubes.

ADMIRAL STANDLEY SIGNIFIES INTENTION TO RESIGN AS ENVOY

Says President Roosevelt Has Insulted Him by Sending Davies to Moscow

VERY DISSATISFIED

Admits He's in Awkward Position as U.S.-Soviet Relation Is Strained

Admiral William Standley, American Ambassador to Moscow, in a personal letter to President Roosevelt, has signified his intention to resign, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on May 29. The reason, the dispatch adds, is that Standley has been placed in an awkward position as a result of the complication of American-Soviet relations and, furthermore, as his position as ambassador has been utterly ignored by Roosevelt, when he dispatched Joseph Davies as special envoy to Moscow.

A Washington correspondent for the New York Times has disclosed, the dispatch continued in relaying a wire from Washington, that out of his great dissatisfaction with the manner in which Roosevelt has overlooked his ambassadorial position, Standley has finally expressed his intention to resign in his letter addressed to Roosevelt. The gist of Standley's letter to Roosevelt, the dispatch says, is as follows:

"The American officials sent to Moscow are dispatching their own reports to various quarters without first passing them through the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union. It is especially unbearable for me to see Davies sent here with a letter from the President. The responsible mission of the United States Ambassador has thus been rendered meaningless."

BIG U.S. FLOOD NETS 290,000 SUFFERERS

3 Million Acres of Farmland Inundated

It is estimated that approximately 290,000 persons have been drowned, injured, missing or left homeless, while some 3,000,000 acres of fertile farmlands in the six states of the Middle-East were inundated by the disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Saturday, in reporting a wire from Washington.

Although the fury of the raging waters of the Mississippi River have somewhat subsided, the entire delta districts in the vicinity of Cairo, Mississippi, remain subjected to the imminent danger of swirling water.

During the past few days, the water level of the Illinois River has decreased considerably and the swollen flow of the Mississippi River is gradually abating.

MILITARY MISSIONS VISIT SHONAN BASE

Manchoukuo, Chinese, Officers Making Tour

Domei

SHONAN, May 29.—The military mission of Manchoukuo, China, and Thailand, here at the present on a tour of inspection, paid a courtesy call on the Japanese Army commander of a garrison unit at 11 o'clock this morning, following which they were guided by a Japanese staff officer over the historic battlegrounds connected with the Battle for Singapore.

Visiting the Seletar Naval Base at two o'clock in the afternoon, the mission conferred with Japanese naval authorities at the base and inspected the naval facilities there.

Okabe Visits Kishiwada City

Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, now on an inspection tour in the Kansai, visited the tombs of his ancestors in Kishiwada City, Osaka Prefecture, with his wife on Sunday, according to a wire from Nara, Domei reports.

25 R.A.F. Bombers Lost

Twenty-five bombers of the Royal Air Force were lost in the raid made on Germany on Thursday night, it was announced by the British Air Ministry on Saturday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, which quoted a telegram from London.

BRAVE JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT ATTU MEET HEROIC END; 'ALL COMMUNICATIONS CUT

SUMMER OFFENSIVE EXERCISES SOVIETS

No Rash Steps Will Be Taken By Reich to Rush Attacks On E. Front

With the approach of summer, the commencement of decisive battles on the Eastern Front seems to be near at hand. The papers in the Soviet Union are unanimously warning the people against a wholesale German offensive while Germany, on its part, is reiterating its intention of mobilizing a great number of troops for the Eastern Front. Preluding the proposed summer offensive, the exchange of fire in the Kuban area has been greatly intensified.

At a time when the world's attention is focused upon the progress of the war situation on the Eastern Front, four Yomiuri-Hochi correspondents, namely, Sanzo Kawasaki, Tokujiro Furuta, Masuo Ureshino and Ko Yamazaki, now sojourning in Berlin, Buenos Aires, Stockholm and Rome respectively, commented on the coming grand-scale German offensive on that front.

Mr. Kawasaki confidentially asserted that Germany would take most careful steps in launching the summer offensive with a view to the strategy of the Soviet Union as well as to the attitude of America and Britain. His statement follows:

"The hostilities in the Kuban area are being intensified daily and the reconnaissance planes of Germany and the Soviet Union are meeting in fierce aerial combats.

Will Exercise Caution

"The present war situation in the Kuban area is generally seen as the prelude to the coming summer offensive. However, at the present moment Germany will not take any hasty steps before it ascertains the intentions of the Soviet Union as well as the attitude of the Anglo-American Powers toward the operations on the Eastern Front. After a cautious survey of the present war situation Germany undoubtedly will choose the right place and time for its grand offensive in order to bring about the greatest results in its favor. Therefore, at the present moment, no rash steps will be taken.

"Germany will throw every available effort into the coming offensive, therefore in view of its importance for Germany, it would rather wait for the proper time than push its offensive forward at an unfavorable moment. Then, with regard to the Kuban operations, the warfare both in the defensive and the offensive is being greatly intensified. However in view of the fact that the war has already lasted for four consecutive months since the beginning of February, it is more of the nature of the continuation of the winter campaign than an introductory move to the summer offensive. In the Kuban campaign, Germany and the Soviet Union are grappling with each other most desperately and frantically to gain more military bases.

"Then, what new strategy will Germany adopt in its summer offensive? In this connection the general opinion is that neither side will be able to apply any new strategy, because during the last three years of fighting they became fully acquainted with each other's maneuvers. In the coming operation Germany and the Soviet Union will each endeavor to ensure and strengthen the fighting lines they possess at present. No superficial calculations as to the progress of the war situation should be admitted, but it is beyond doubt that Germany will spare no effort in obtaining the leading position, by smashing the main forces of the Soviets in the coming offensive, in anticipation of the dragging-on of the summer offensive into the winter.

"The anti-Axis camp is now cunningly waiting to see both Germany and the Soviet Union emerge utterly exhausted in the third summer offensive. However, if Germany should secure the upper-hand in the summer offensive and establish its invincible stand in the protracted warfare on the Eastern Front, Germany will then doubtlessly direct its spearhead toward Britain and

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ENEMY INTENSIFIES TERROR BOMBINGS

Germans Down Approximately 1,000 British, American Planes Every Month

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 29.—The interest of the world is now concentrated on the aerial duels in West Europe. Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the Anglo-Americans have taken the offensive in aerial warfare and the Germans the defensive.

The Anglo-American blind bombings on the homeland of Germany began this year. Mass bombings on German cities have been reported almost every day. Meanwhile, Berlin has also been subjected to enemy bombings. On March 1 the largest scale attack ever seen since the outbreak of the war took place.

The German nation's air mindedness has become increasingly earnest. In air-raids, the enemy suffered a loss of 15 to 20 machines sometimes and as many as 30 machines on other occasions. Estimating the rate of loss at 5 to 10 per cent of the raiding machines, it is estimated that at least 200 to 500 enemy machines have been daily bombing Germany and its occupied cities and towns in the Western area. Because of this, the Anglo-American air strength should not be belittled. The volume of bombs being dropped by the enemy on German territories is increasing with the lapse of time, as shown by the statistics of the monthly average of 2,600 tons in 1940, 4,200 tons in 1942 and 10,000 tons in February, 1943.

The German side has announced that the enemy aircraft downed in Germany and its occupied areas in West Europe during April this year numbered 482. It means that an aggregate of 4,000 to 10,000 enemy planes took part in the raids. Since the beginning of this month, more than 30 Anglo-American machines are daily reported downed, causing one to expect that at least 1,000 enemy machines will have been downed during this month. Accordingly, the total strength of the enemy air force is put at 10,000 to 20,000 planes.

Defense Strengthened

The German air force which once continually raided London for 57 days without any strong resistance from the enemy is now under the necessity of devoting the whole strength for the defense of its homeland. But this necessity is temporary. Seeing the considerable blows the Luftwaffe suffered on the Eastern front and the North African front, the R.A.F. suddenly has taken the offensive by depending upon the huge industrial power of the United States.

In view of the present difficulty of effecting landing operations on a large scale on the continent of Europe to lighten the war burden of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American camp, it appears, has been concentrating its war efforts for the full-fledged air offensive on the continent. Now let us see how heavy a burden the enemy air-raids is proving to Germany. To resist the Anglo-American air offensive, it is considered necessary for Germany to have 750,000 men as pilots, anti-aircraft gunners and others, besides some 700,000 men and women to engage in communication service, liaison work, fire-fighting and rescue operations. Thus it would be inevitable for Germany to devote considerable manpower for her home defense, because the incessant enemy bombings on German munitions, industrial centers, especially on the industrial areas in Western Germany, are causing some damage.

However, recently the Anglo-American air force has been unable to achieve as much results as attained in the beginning because in the meantime the German side has considerably improved the air defense structure and increased the number of air defense workers. Though the German loss caused by the enemy air-raids is reported heavy, it is thought that Germany has never suffered such a serious loss as has been inflicted upon Britain by air-raids on London at the outset of the war. According to a British announcement, during the three months from September, 1940, the bombs dropped on London by the

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Commander of Garrison Was Colonel Yamazaki

FOUGHT AGAINST ODDS

Defenders Made Final Assault On May 29 and Died in Shower of Glory

All officers and men of the Imperial Forces on Attu Island are believed to have died a glorious death after making a daring assault on the enemy on May 29, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5 p.m. Sunday.

Communications with Attu have been completely cut off, the Imperial Headquarters indicated, adding that the enemy forces numbered more than 20,000 while the Japanese garrison consisted of little over 2,000 men under the command of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki. The enemy losses numbered over 6,000 dead.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"1. The Japanese garrison which since May 12 had been continuing heroic fighting against an overwhelming number of enemy forces under extremely difficult conditions, on the night of May 29 effected the most daring assault against the main enemy force in order to inflict the final blow on them. Since the night of May 29 all communications have been entirely cut off and it is believed that all officers and men of the Imperial garrison died a glorious death for the country. Those who were wounded and sick and could not participate in the attack are believed to have disposed themselves prior to the final assault. The Imperial garrison in Attu totaled 2,000 odd men under the command of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki. The enemy forces number about 20,000 and are equipped excellently. The damage inflicted on the enemy up to May 28 totaled not less than 6,000.

"2. Kiska Island is held securely by the Japanese Forces."

Yahagi Praises Defenders

Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a radio broadcast at 7 p.m. on Sunday, minutely explained the war situation that has been going on between the Japanese and American forces since May 12. The subject of his radio speech was "Sanguinary Battle on Attu Island." After the strenuous fighting fought by the Japanese Forces against tremendous odds for more than two weeks since the landing of the American raiding forces on that island, all the Japanese troops there died in honor and glory, Major-General Yahagi stated at the opening of his speech.

The end of the Japanese warriors there, the Army Spokesman said, can be compared to the valorous and glorious death in action of Kusunoki Masashige, the Great Nanko. The American forces consisted of one division of about 20,000 men who were well equipped. The enemy landed at three points, the southern, eastern and northern coasts. The raiders on the eastern coast were abjectly defeated on the shoreline and those on the two other points also were given a severe blow.

Later, however, reinforcement after reinforcement was sent by America and with this, vigorous bombardment and bombings were repeated by the enemy. Our Forces, Major-General Yahagi continued, launched severe attacks day and night. By May 27 the raiding forces approached the Japanese garrison forces. The result was that hand-to-hand fighting unfolded between the raiding and defensive forces.

In spite of the extremely disadvantageous circumstances, Major-General Yahagi emphasized, Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki never asked the authorities for the aid of a single soldier or a single bullet. His attitude has really moved all deeply. When Commander Yamazaki took in the approaching adversity, he reported every detail of the enemy conditions to the military authorities. His action can be well compared to the action taken by Lieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma of the Navy in connection with the sinking of his submarine many years ago, Major-General Yahagi pointed out.

The esprit de corps of the Japa-

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FATHER OF OUR NAVY

9TH ANNIVERSARY OF TOGO'S DEATH OBSERVED

In commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the death of Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-5, a solemn Shinto ceremony was held at the Togo Shrine at Harajuku, Shibuya-ku on Sunday. The ceremony began at the inner sanctuary at 10 a.m. Marquis Takeshi Togo, son and heir of the late Fleet-Admiral, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President of the Privy Council, and about 100 other admirals and civilians representing the Togo Commemoration Society attended. The prayer for the sure victory of Japan and sure annihilation of the enemies, America and Britain, also was offered by Shinto priests in a message to the soul of the great Fleet-Admiral. From early in the morning the Shrine was visited by a ceaseless stream of worshippers.

(Photograph Owned by the Navy Ministry)

The Japanese Navy can boast of many foster-fathers, but greatest of them all, however, was Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, states Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, who knew the great naval leader intimately, in his special article contributed to the Tokyo Shimbun:

"Premier Ssu Ma-wen of the Sung Dynasty of China once said: 'He who has more wit than virtue is a mean person; he who has more virtue than wit is a wise person; he who has wit and virtue in a happy union is a saintly person.' Perhaps no one will object to holding Fleet-Admiral Togo up as a man of virtue, but as to holding him up as a man of wit, many may hesitate. Indeed, Fleet-Admiral Togo was not a man of witty inclinations.

Was Remarkable Man

"The wit of Fleet-Admiral Togo was a comprehensive wit, a well known wit, and a wit worthy of kings, but it was also a wit whose sharp edges were so wisely rounded out by the power of his discipline and sublimity that not only a casual observer but even a person of high intelligence seemed often to have missed the true nature of his wit, and noticing only the vague part of it, seems to have believed that he had known the whole of it. Concerning this matter, Admiral Takarabe who had known and understood the Fleet-Admiral most intimately told me once that "the greatness of Fleet-Admiral Togo was like an open sky. If you looked at it through an inch-round pipe, it was an inch sky; if you looked at its through a window a foot wide, it was a sky a foot wide; and if you looked up at it from a warship in mid-ocean, it was a vast space whose limits one could not measure. Furthermore, it was not simply vast, but it was the great space where even in the daytime the needle-like starlights were quietly shining here and there. This we must not neglect.'

It was an apt analogy, the sharp needle-like gleam which was the other side of his nature. When the innate intelligence works upon outside objects, it becomes a light, and the wisdom, clear judgment, discrimination, and clear appreciation—all these being the function of a comprehensive intelligence—form the foundation for his obtaining the best possible result by comprehending the situation, and his placing the proper person in the proper place by observing the true worth of that person.

"How was the sinking of the British ship, Kaosheng, under Chinese Government charter settled? How was it possible to gain a complete victory at the Battle of the Japan Sea? These things could be done with only the highest virtue. It was possible only for a person, who combined in his nature what Ssu Ma-wen called intelligence and virtue, to accomplish them. For this reason I think that it was not an over-praise that the world adjudged him a saintly admiral. Moreover, beside those two essential qualities, the Fleet-Admiral was gifted with sincerity, resolution, and faith, and with the talent for appearing at the required spot at an appropriate moment, all of which elevated him to the position of an internationally great man.

Born in Kagoshima

"The Fleet-Admiral was born on December 20 in the 4th year of Koka (1848) in Kajimachi, Kagoshima in the province of Satsuma as the fourth son of Kichizaemon Togo. As a child, having inherited his beautiful mother's good looks, he was a white-faced, red-lipped handsome lad, but he had eyes that were sharp and penetrating. He could not have been called a prodigy, but he certainly was as clever lad as one could meet anywhere.

"There is a saying: a prodigy at ten; a clever person at twenty; and an ordinary person past thirty. I think that it is because the people around a promising child praise and fondle him as a prodigy or a genius and do not allow him to develop his possibilities that he eventually becomes an ordinary person. The Fleet-Admiral's mother, however, being an intelligent woman herself, gave him full scope to develop. For instance, when, as a child, the Fleet-Admiral was bitten by a horse while playing with the animal, his mother admonished him, 'My son, you are pledged to serve your country in the future. How could you bring yourself to sport with an animal? You must be more careful of your body.' Then she proceeded to explain to him that he must exercise more caution and self-respect. It was because the Fleet-Admiral received such an austere spiritual and physical education that he was so well disciplined both mentally and physically, so that in later years he became a gentle and silent sage with an excellent physique and a complexion as dark as that of Fudo. In short the discipline was the very life of the Fleet-Admiral.

I believe discipline is a noble phase of the human life, and in the Fleet-Admiral's case, he showed by his example that any one can become a great man if he disciplined himself as Fleet-Admiral Togo did.

"Among the numerous merits earned by the Fleet-Admiral, the greatest is undoubtedly the one achieved in the Battle of the Japan Sea. This great victory placed Japan on an unshakable pedestal while, at the same time, it showed the world the invincibity of the Imperial Japanese Navy. However, the thing that contributed most to the development of the Japanese Navy was the Togo Spirit, and that very Togo Spirit is taking an important part in the present Greater East Asia War. One of the proof of this fact is that today, the young men of the Japanese Navy flock to the Togo Shrine to offer prayers for the sure victory.

What Is Navy Spirit?

"Then what is the Navy Spirit? From what I heard of it from Fleet-Admiral Togo, I can say this: 'To display, by means of absolute loyalty, the spiritual and technical phases of an intensive training. This is the Navy Spirit.'

"Simply to die is not what the Fleet-Admiral meant by the path of absolute loyalty; the real meaning was to transcend life and death and consummately fulfil the obligations required by loyalty. The death of the Nine Warrior Gods at Pearl Harbor; the human bullet tactics of the Ten Air Heroes; and the most conspicuous of all, the manner of the death-in-action of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto—all of these are real manifestations of the Navy Spirit of Japan.

"Though no one will deny that Fleet-Admiral Togo played one of the most important parts in molding the Navy Spirit of Japan, there are other great figures in the Japanese Navy who contributed their share. Fleet-Admiral Sukeyuki Ito is one; Admiral Gonbei Yamamoto is another; and there are still others such as Admiral Goro Ijuin and Admiral Hiroharu Kato. Now, classifying some of these men as to their respective positions in the work of molding the Navy Spirit, we find thalt Fleet-Admiral Ito sowed the seed; Fleet-Admiral Togo fostered its growth to ripeness; and Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto reaped the fruit of their labors. The analogy is somewhat akin to what is called in Buddhism the seed, ripening, and falling. That is the sowing the seed of good deeds, its growth and ripening to perfection, and the falling of new seeds or going to the bliss of Nirvana. But I think that, after all, Fleet-Admiral Togo is the real spiritual father of the Modern Japanese Navy.

"The Fleet-Admiral was a possessor of a nature that never strained at anything. In one his poems he says:

'It is well to blossom; it is well to fall
As the cherry blossom of Yoshino,
And he whose mind is the mind of the flowers
Will know.'

The poem aptly demonstrates the Fleet-Admiral's view of life.

Had 5 Cardinal Virtues

"The Fleet-Admiral was in possession of the five cardinal virtues: namely, wisdom, faith, courage, and austerity, and because of this he could say before the decisive battle, 'I swear that I will destroy the enemy' which shows his overflowing confidence in himself. Furthermore, it was not the Fleet-Admiral alone who had confidence. The thing was that all the men under him were inspired with the same confidence, becoming one with Togo for the moment. As a Warrant Officer Tokuichiro Yatsugashira who was atached to the warship Asama once said, 'There was not one of us who had any doubt as to our victory. We did not worry at all because the majestic Warrior-God was with us. Only, we talked as to what degree we would be able to crush the enemy. It is plain that his subordinates had become one with him. That was why he was able to do such a great thing.

"In a situation like this, the minds of tens of thousands of men in the fleet had transformed themselves into the same frame of mind as Togo, for the will of the Fleet-Admiral mysteriously flowed into the minds of all of his subordinates and their minds were united as one. As a result, all the faculties were exercised to the full, even though they were fighting in ten different positions.

Employed Scientific Tactics

"The famous T-shaped tactic, too, was not employed on the spur of the moment. It was the result of the rich experience of the past, and of the skill of the Fleet-Admiral coupled with his knowledge as to what degree of accuracy the men of the enemy fleet were capable of in their bombardment. There was never any question of taking the chance of defeating the enemy or being defeated, and the tactic was used in full confidence of a great victory.

"What I admired most about the Fleet-Admiral's far sightedness was his view of the world situation. He said, 'There are three things we must do in serving our country. The first is to awaken China; the second is to help India to gain her independence; and the third is . . . .' Of these, the first and the second are about to be realized. He also said about the progress of aviation in a little poem whose meaning is as follows:

'If airplanes were piloted in accordance with the Japanese Spirit, there will soon be no air force in the world able to stand against our attacks. It was his habit to say that 'the outcome of future wars will be decided by airplanes and submarines. We must make up for our possible deficiency in other departments with these two weapons which are peculiarly suited for the Japanese.'

"Today the intensive training of our navy which took little notice of a few sacrifices is bearing its fruit. Thus the Fleet-Admiral often became a great prophet. Yet he was not a prophet with some mysterious powers as all his prophecies were deduced from reason and the practical study of the situation.

"In 1906 the Fleet-Admiral was conferred the nation's highest decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon and the First Order of the Golden Kite for his war achievements and was made a Count. The selection of the Fleet-Admiral from among many other brave military leaders was something unprecedented.

"The Fleet-Admiral attended in 1919 the Coronation of the King of Great Britain. In 1921 he visited the United States. The fame of Admiral Togo had swept over all the world.

"Fleet-Admiral Togo was granted the honor of a State Funeral through the August Will of His Majesty the Emperor when he died at the ripe age of 88 in 1934. Though Togo is dead, his spirit is still alive in the hearts of the Japanese people, giving birth to millions of Togos, and Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was undoubtedly the foremost among those new-born Togos."

SERVICES AT HIBIYA WILL BE BROADCAST

State Funeral of the Late Fleet-Admiral Will Be Described to Nation

The one hundred million loyal and patriotic subjects of Japan will be able to attend the State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, spiritually and mentally when the actual scenes of the funeral services at Hibyia Park will be vividly described to the entire nation through a nation-wide hook-up from 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

Furthermore, on the same night, the voice of the late Fleet-Admiral, which had been electrically recorded, will be broadcast at 8 p.m. through the courtesy of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

The recording of the voice of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was made on October 27, 1934, at the Japanese Embassy in London when he spoke before the microphone for an international broadcast from Britain to Japan. There is also another recording of the late Fleet-Admiral's voice which was made in January 22, 1937, at which time he held the post of Vice-Minister of the Navy. It had been recorded by a private recording concern and presented to the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, at whose residence the now valuable and memorable record had been safely preserved.

Further inspired by the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's gallant death in action in the air, 7,000 enthusiastic university students, due to graduate this fall, and who are aspiring for enlistment with the naval air forces or enrollment in naval air training schools, will be privileged to get a first-hand experience of naval air training. Their studies will not be hampered because their week-ends will be utilized and thus they will be able to have two days and one night of rigid training as naval "Wild Eagles."

Beginning with the first week-end in June, college and university students, who are to graduate this fall, will thrill to the experience of the life of naval airmen, at the naval air training camps at Tsuchiura, Kasumigaura, Yatabe, Tsukuba, and other places. Technical and scientific training will be given under deft and systematic tutorage to the 7,000 earnest and enthusiastic youths who aspire to follow the path that leads skyward the kingdom of gallant men such the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, and Hero-God of the Air the late Major-General Tateo Kato.

Sakatani for Peking

Domei

PEKING, May 29.—Viscount Kiichi Sakatani, Adviser to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, departed for Nanking by air this morning in order to discuss readjustment of currency and financial questions of Central and North China.

It is understood that detailed arrangements for the forwarding of a loan by the Central Reserve Bank to the Federal Reserve Bank also will be made during the visit of Viscount Sakatani.

Posthumous Honor Granted Yamamoto By Manchou Emperor

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo Saturday was pleased to present the Grand Order of the Lanhua with the Grand Cordon, the highest decoration of Manchoukuo, to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet was killed in action, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the Manchoukuo Government the same day, according to a Hsinking dispatch to the Mainichi.

Summer Offensive Exercises Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

America. At any rate, Germany by the recent mobilization of fighting men on that front, will surely secure a leading position. It is premature to think that the summer offensive will see the termination of the German-Soviet hostilities. Germany may prolong the war so as to hit America and Britain in their weakest points."

Aims at Supply Routes

Mr. Furuta opined that Germany, in the coming offensive, would aim at the isolation of the Soviet's by disrupting the supply routes. His comment follows:

"The campaign in the Kuban area, ostensibly gives the impression that the Soviet Union is making desperate efforts to construct its defense lines in anticipation of the summer offensive. However, Germany is solidifying its fighting lines in full preparation for the coming offensive. The German forces will not fail to cut off the Soviet supply routes thus isolating the Soviets.

The destiny of the summer offensive hinges on the success of Germany's strategy and the actual conduct of operations, when viewed in relation with the warfare in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean area. Germany must be confident of its success in the summer offensive before she attempts it. In this connection, the Pravda, organ of the Soviet Government, warned the people against the vital nature of the summer offensive, stating that the destiny of Germany depended on the coming campaign.

"In preparing for the offensive, Germany must consider the elasticity of the Soviet strategy, because the latter may again contrive to prolong the summer operation. Germany therefore, must either crush the Soviet forces during the summer campaign or store up sufficient strength to continue its offensive through the autumn and winter. As to the success of the coming operation, a great deal will depend on the strategy of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler."

Mr. Ureshino confidentially assured the establishment of a formidable defense line by Germany by the end of the autumn, thus securing an invincible position on the Eastern Front. His statement follows:

"The battle for the Kuban bridgehead is not an introduction to the summer offensive. However it is plainly discernible that the Eastern Front is ready to explode at any moment.

"According to military circles of neutral countries, the summer offensive this year will be launched by Germany with a strategy that will combine the best points of those adopted in 1940 and last year. In the 1940 summer campaign Germany purported merely to annihilate the military forces of the enemy, while last year it geared its forces to wrest the rich natural resources of the Soviets. Thus, Germany will undoubtedly aim to establish an invincible stand on the Eastern Front.

"If Germany should succeed in recapturing the northern Caucasus and reaches the Volga River, the Soviet Union will be forced to face a worse predicament than now.

Hard to Forecast

"The ultimate trend of the German-Soviet campaign can hardly be conjectured. However, if Germany should discard its former strategy of conducting a short, decisive warfare and prepare itself for a protracted one, then the character of the operations on the Eastern Front will be transformed in parallel with the progress of the British-American maneuvers regarding the Second Front."

Mr. Yamazaki gave his views regarding the German strategy in the Eastern Front, as follows:

"Germany, this year, will contrive not to waste even a scrap of unnecessary strength in conducting an offensive and therefore, it will attempt to crush the Soviet forces in piecemeal maneuvers, thus to establish an unconquerable position along the entire Eastern Front.

"The change of strategy by Germany is due to the protracted nature of the German-Soviet campaign as has been formerly asserted by the German authorities soon after the withdrawal of troops from Stalingrad and to the progress of the war situation in other fighting theaters of the world.

"The aforementioned statement however, has been overshadowed by another speculation that Germany will concentrate its forces on the Eastern Front in order to realize a fast and speedy termination of the war with victory. As to the time for the much talked-about summer campaign, any date in the near future will find the commencement of intensive operations. Thus, the Soviet authorities have issued a warning to the public.

"Then, where will the main German forces be massed? In this connection all that can be said is that Germany will not repeat the seesaw game of former years, as it will be sure to concentrate on giving blows to the most vital Soviet points. However, nothing definite concerning the strategies of either Germany or the Soviet Union is obtainable. All in all, they will not repeat the same bitter blunders committed in the past.

Asians' Motto Today Spells 'Asia Is One'

(Continued from Page 1)

"the blood-shed could have been avoided. What a serious consequence contempt of the Orient can bring on!"

War is a tragedy, to be sure, but the intrinsic value of the culture of a nation or people cannot be demonstrated without war. If, as Okakura says, Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War caused the Occidentals to take notice of Japan's culture for the first time, then we must turn this War of Greater East Asia into an opportunity to compel a thorough understanding of Japanese culture on the part of the American and British peoples. To that end, we must first of all be fully alive to the greatness of our own culture.

In the closing chapter of the "Ideal of the East" our illustrious predecessor says:

"Today the great mass of Western thought perplexes us. The mirror of Yamato is clouded, as we say. With the Revolution, Japan, it is true, returns upon her past, seeking there the new vitality she needs. Like all genuine restorations, it is a reaction with a difference. For that self-dedication of art to nature which the Ashikaga inaugurated has become now a consecration to the race, to man himself. We know instinctively that in our hisotry lies the secret of our future, and we grope with a blind intensity to find the clue."

In the same chapter we are also reminded:

"It was some small degree of this self-recognition that re-made Japan and enabled her to weather the storm under which so much of the Oriental world went down. And it must be a renewal of the same self-consciousness that shall build up Asia again into her ancient steadfastness and strength."

These words live within us today. This self-recognition and conviction are those of Asia. By looking up to the memory of our great predecessor, we are inspired to this self-recognition and conviction, to which he urges us with the incisive intuition and forceful spiritedness of an eminent poet, for such he was. Blinded by the materialistic and utilitarian Anglo-Saxon culture, have we not been apathetic to the need for this self-recognition and conviction? It is time that we, laying Okakura's exhortation to heart, made a serious self-reflection.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can hardly be realized if conceived from a vague objective viewpoint. It behooves every one of us to be imbued with the cultural consciousness and conviction that "Asia is one." Vast, expansive and scattered as Asia may appear to be geographically and racially, its cultural tradition is one, a fact which Okakura stresses again and again with unmistakable clarity in "The Ideal of the East."

Our respected predecessor passed away in 1912 at the age of 52. What emotion would fill his heart were he living today!

Gallant Troops Meet Heroic End

(Continued from Page 1)

nese warriors there ran high in spite of the severe ordeal. By May 28, however, the number of the Japanese garrison was diminished to about 100, the Army Spokesman pointed out. Colonel Yamazaki finally made up his mind to launch the last assault on the enemy. All preparations were taken. Those who could not participate in the last attack, because of illness or because they were wounded, disposed of themselves. Colonel Yamazaki then wired all available data to the military authorities and then commanded all the surviving men in the attack. They all are believed to have died in glory, thus maintaining the prestige of the Japanese warriors. The last daring defense and end of the Japanese Forces on Attu Island thus will be written large in the annals of the world, Major-General Yahagi declared.

Enemy Intensifies Terror Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

German air force number 38,000, causing the deaths of 12,669 persons. The British houses crushed by the Luftwaffe are put at 500,000 indicating that the proportion of damage was one house to every five houses. This is truly a serious proportion. Compared with this British loss, the German loss should be claimed to be very slight.

However, the German air defense corps has recently begun bringing down enemy aircraft in increasing numbers. In April, Britain lost nearly 400 machines and 1,000 in May, and the resultant loss of crews is estimated in the neighborhood of 10,000. It is considered considerably difficult for Britain to make good the loss. Besides, Germany has invented bombs of formidable capacity and is now mass-producing four-engined bomber planes comparable to U.S. "Flying Fortresses."

Replenishing the fighting strength that was consumed in the Soviet war during the past two years, Germany has been watching a chance for initiating summer operations on the Eastern front. With the new weapons and newly organized air force, Germany is now about to launch a large scale air offensive. Is it going to take the offensive on the Eastern front or Western front?

It is impossible to answer the question off-hand. It is thought more possible, however, that Germany would begin bombings on London and other parts of the British homeland.

Japanese Occupy Pienyen Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

reached in 40 minutes by air, Saturday's raid of Japanese planes threw Chungking into an indescribable fear and confusion, says a Mainichi dispatch from a Central China base.

Y.C.A.C.

The Club will not open on Monday, May 31, as announced, and will remain closed until further notice.

ADMINISTRATOR.

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Singapore Assignment

By TATSUKI FUJII

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Chapter VII

Interned by the British

Dull detonations of bombs and the distant sound of aircraft awoke us from deep slumber about 2:30 a.m. Monday morning of December 8, 1941.

The sounds grew louder.

As I hurried into the front-room, I found Jun Ninomiya, the Asahi correspondent in Singapore with whom I was living, already there.

He stood at the front door looking up into the sky. It was a clear moonlight night.

"What is it?" I asked.

He replied that he didn't know.

Then, there was another boom not far off and then far off in the distance could be heard the fading noise of motors.

Ninomiya picked up a slip of paper from the door-sill and we turned backed into the house to read it.

It was a police notice ordering all Japanese nationals to report to the nearest police station within 24 hours.

Both of us were still perplexed.

"What's this? Japan hasn't declared war—but those planes didn't sound like British aircraft. Besides, I never heard them at night—they wouldn't dare fly at night," I said.

Then the air-raid siren sounded.

The lights were turned off (for we had grown so accustomed to obeying Air-Raid Precautions that it had become second nature).

I suddenly thought of the radio and turned it on—but nowhere could we hear any news. Even the San Francisco radio station was silent.

Then, a happy thought struck me. Perhaps my friends at the morning newspaper would have some news. So I hurriedly dialed the Singapore Free Press office.

There was a buzzing noise. The telephone had been disconnected.

"This really looks bad," I thought.

Both Ninomiya and myself sat in the darkness smoking cigarettes, wondering what to do.

Suddenly, I thought I would go down to the office since the motor-car was in the garage. Surely there would be some news. I hurriedly dressed and started out the front-door when I was met by a British police inspector and a squad of Malai policemen with fixed bayonets.

He ordered us back in the house and told us to get our things together.

I asked him:

"What's all this about?"

He turned to me with a grim smile.

"Those booms you just heard and the planes—they were Japanese. You know what that means."

War, I thought to myself. So it's here at last.

Then while the Inspector waited, Ninomiya and I packed our grips—in the excitement many things were forgotten. Plenty of neckties were taken but no underwear.

Then, between a long line of Malai policemen with fixed bayonets, we were taken to a police van.

There were two buses and only two Malais rode with us while the Inspector and the rest of the police rode in the other.

Although we were but a stone's throw from the Orchard Road police station, we were taken along while the police roused the manager and sub-manager of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as well as the manager of Nomura & Company out of bed.

Then we were taken back to the Orchard Road Police Station where we joined the managers of O.S.K. and N.Y.K.

At the Police Station the Japanese who crowded into one room were able to discuss the question among themselves.

By this time dawn had come and we could see in the streets motor-trucks roaring by while an occasional ricksha crept along the still deserted streets loaded with household belongings—the Chinese were already on the move.

Then we told a Malai policeman, one of those assigned to guard us, to buy a newspaper and some cigarettes.

He hurried across the street and came back with the Free Press—there was no news on the front about the bombing. In the corner of the back page, there was a small "Stop-Press" which stated that the Japanese had landed at Kota Bharu and at Singora and that brisk fighting was going on. There was also a report that Singapore had been bombed by Japanese planes.

Well, it looks like the real thing, we all decided, for until we had seen the news in black and white we were not convinced that war had come at last.

Soon afterwards, we were all taken to the East Wharf Immigration Station, located on the Singapore waterfront.

En route, I was able to notice a big crowd near the Orchard Road Market (later I confirmed that Killarney Road had been bombed) and also in Raffles Square a bomb had dropped, and as we passed in front of the Singapore Herald office, there was a big white notice on the door. The building appeared to be padlocked.

I waved to the staff which had been assembled in front. They appeared bewildered but as I shouted they recognized me and waved back. The Indian watchman saluted.

These Indian and Chinese shop workers had worked faithfully for the Singapore Herald since the first issue. I hoped that they would be alright.

Then we were all herded into the big Immigration shed which had been used to keep Chinese contract laborers when they came off the immigration ships.

After being searched, questioned checked off on the police list—we were all given a tin number tag and told to wait.

When it came to my turn, the inspector in charge asked me.

"What are you doing here, aren't you an American citizen?" He knew I had come from the United States.

"Of course not, I am a Japanese," I snapped back.

Then the Japanese were numbered off into squads and marched on board one of the old Straits Steamship Company boats used on the coastwise service.

No food was given us and we were kept waiting in the hot tropical sun all day while the inefficient police rounded up all of the Japanese. Finally at night a bit of dirty curry and some rice was handed to us but most of us were not able to eat.

In the course of the investigation I saw a sight which made my blood boil.

Dr. Nishimura, an old Japanese doctor who had been an invalid for many years, was being forced by a British officer into the immigration shed with the rest of us. He could hardly walk and it was a pitiful sight but one which I decided was typical of the brutal British. Later, I learned that he died.

No provisions had been made aboard the ship so that the internees were forced to stretch themselves on the decks where they tried to sleep in spite of the tossing sea. In addition, more than 2,000 people were crowded into the small coastwise vessel so that there was hardly room for anyone to stretch his legs.

There was much speculation as to our ultimate destination. Some ventured to suggest that we might be sent to India, others to Sumatra. At any rate, the treatment thus far accorded boded no good for the future.

The next morning found the internee ship entering the west coast harbor of Port Swettenham. There, in the heat of a mid-day sun, we found ourselves loaded into trucks and taken to the Indian laborer quarantine camp which consisted of wooden sheds with planks for beds.

No food was given us that day and although we repeatedly asked for water, no heed was given to our requests.

The next day, after a hard night spent in discomfort, we were roused out of bed at dawn and given two buckets, one of rice gruel and one filled with some discolored water.

Others who joined us from various parts of Malai told us of similar harsh treatment. The group from Johore were crowded into third-class carriages and forced to travel for a day and night without food and water. They had been confined in the Johore Bharu prison for a week. Those from Kuala Lumpur spoke of like treatment.

All of us got a good look at the camp during the days that followed. It was a group of wooden huts with a double row of barbed-wire fence with Indian and Malai guards. There was a central kitchen where some Indians were cooking food for us and it was so bad that we volunteered to do our own cooking but even then foul-smelling fish and half-cooked rice was our only fare.

However, the Japanese soon organized themselves into groups with representative leaders and a supreme camp head who was instructed to make complaints to the commandant. The warders had been brought to us from the nearby Taiping Jail. They were unpleasant, uncivil British, typical of the crude mentality of British Malayan officials.

The days that followed were miserable and uncomfortable. Many of us wondered how long this treatment was going to last.

The days were spent in silent thought and nights in quiet contemplation of the unpleasant future.

However, the internees soon tried to make the best of the situation and every morning, a ceremony of homage toward the Imperial Palace, to the glorious war dead and for Nippon's victory was held, followed by exercises.

Food continued to be foul and uneatable despite the repeated complaints.

Several days after our internment in this terrible Port Swettenham Camp, officials ordered us into an empty shed where we were told to surrender all our money, valuables and our baggage was searched. Money totaling more than half a million dollars in Singapore currency or more than a million Japan yen was taken from the internees who by this time comprised all Japanese in Malai, with the exception of Penang.

Crude, uncivil British officials ripped open our bags, took away anything which they thought of value and even forced us to surrender extra clothing. Rubber shoes and those with rubber soles were confiscated on the excuse that they could be used for escape through the electrically charged wires.

It was during this rough examination that I saw one brute of a British officer tear a crucifix from the neck of a Catholic, snatch prayer-beads from a Buddhist priest and throw a Bible onto a rubbish pile.

Here, I thought to myself, is British Christian civilization at its worst. Religious tolerance and fanciful words of democracy meant nothing to the bestial nature of Western civilization bared at last.

When our leader asked the camp commandant what the officials proposed to do with the money, we were told that it would be put in the bank for safe-keeping. That was the last we saw of our money, our watches and valuable documents.

So in this manner, a week or so passed.

News in various ways trickled into the camp. We read in a smuggled newspaper that the British air force had been routed in the initial air battle over North Malai, we learned that Thailand, sympathetic with Nippon's mission, had joined hands with us in the war against the British and Americans.

When the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were reported sunk off Kuantan on the Pahang coast, our joy knew no bounds. It was then we realized for the first time how speedily the Japanese Forces were routing the enemy in Malai.

Since the Japanese from Penang had not joined us, we surmised that they had been rescued, a conjecture which we later learned was true. Somehow, these unhappy days soon slipped by—despite the miserable food, unsanitary conditions and uncomfortable beds. To indicate how dirty the water was—clothing that were washed turned red from the rust while the toilet facilities consisted of an open ditch in the ground exposed to the flies and the mosquitoes. Imagine mosquitoes breeding in open cesspools. It is a wonder that we did not all die.

As for our food, half-cooked rice with some vegetables floating in greasy water for soup and sometimes a small banana was all that was provided us.

Suddenly, orders came for the first group to remove camp. As I happened to be in this group together with the rest of my comrades, I started out of the camp. We proceeded through rows of Malai Volunteers all with fixed bayonets while British officers followed us with Tommy guns and loaded revolvers.

It was the hottest part of the tropical day when we were thus forced to march toward the railroad where we were pushed into steel freight cars standing on the tracks.

Thirty-five of us were locked into each of these burning steel-cars which had been standing in the sun for a good part of the day. There was no ventilation except for two tiny slips at either end and since we were fully clothed, soon the perspiration poured down our bodies until all of us were soaked to the skin. The coal dust on the bottom of our car soon became a muddy pool as sweat from the imprisoned 35 continued to pour.

Soon it became difficult to breathe for there was only room in these tiny steel-cars for us to stand. Some of the internees began to breathe hard, others of us that were more hardy began to hammer on the walls to call the guards but no one took notice. Round about us, we could hear one or two slump to the floor unconscious.

Meanwhile, outside, there was not much movement. It appeared that the cars were being pushed back and forth over the same tracks.

Finally, after what appeared hours the steel-cars were halted and one by one unlocked and the internees staggered out. We were at the dock only half a mile away.

Many were semi-conscious and all were hardly able to walk the 25 yards to the boat but we were prodded by bayonets and ordered to move along.

I half-carried one of the older members of the group and tears trickled down my face when I thought of the torture that we were enduring at the hands of the despicable British who seemed to be grinning at us from the bridge of the dirty, battered boat which was to take us further on our journey. As we made our way up the gang-plank, I saw a number of internees lying unconscious on the deck while deckhands were throwing buckets of cold water on them in an attempt to revive them. Two, I thought certain were dead, but after much resuscitation work by a Japanese doctor, they were brought back to consciousness.

As soon as all of us were aboard and safely stowed down in the hatch like a cargo of rice, the wooden stairs were removed and a wire netting placed over the opening. We were guarded by British volunteers with fixed bayonets and Tommy guns pointed toward us.

Since I spoke English, I volunteered to negotiate for our arrangements and I shouted up at a Naval officer on deck.

"What are the arrangements for our sanitation, food and water?" I asked.

"You will get two tubs of rice, and water as often as you need it. For toilet, there are a couple of empty oil drums in the corner and you'll have to make the best of it," was the curt reply.

Two tubs of rice was only enough to give the 500 of us one rice-ball apiece and a small piece of salted fish while two pails of water were lowered from time to time but was not enough to go around.

In the hatch there were sacks of American flour and sago. Crowded in the narrow quarters, the internees were coughing and sneezing, for after the stifling hour in the steel-cars, most of us had caught cold. Even two hours after our confinement in the steel-cars, many were still pouring with sweat while others were stripped to the skin with nothing on but a pair of under-shorts.

Feverish and uncomfortable, the night in that ill-ventilated hatch was the longest in memory. As I looked around the hatch, we looked like a boatload of slaves. Finally, the next day about noon we were brought alongside the very same East Wharf in Singapore which we had left some ten days before.

Loaded into police vans and buses, we were rushed through the streets of Singapore to Changi Prison which was located about 13 miles from the main part of town. To make matters worse, it began to rain and those of us that had not caught a cold before, now began to sneeze and cough.

Eventually, we landed at the front gates of the cold, forbidding concrete Changi Prison and as the iron gates clanged down behind us, it appeared that the days ahead were to be indeed grim and forbidding.

Prison life it was—those days in Changi when we were crowded three into a cell while others slept in the corridors. Food came only twice a day, and it was only meagre convict fare in a tin container from which we had to eat with our fingers.

Roll-call took place at daybreak when we were forced to kneel on the ground and the warders counted us like a bunch of cows, and the nightly lock-up at 6 when it was still light outside.

Cigarettes had run out long ago and there was nothing to break the maddening monotony of the drab prison days that followed for us. Fortunately, we were allowed in the small prison yard by day where we could enjoy the sun, but when it rained we could only stretch on the cold concrete floors.

Those that followed us from Port Swettenham brought us good news. As they were being taken from the internment camp, a formation of Japanese planes had attacked harbor facilities at Port Swettenham, machine-gunning oil tanks and setting small ships ablaze.

Some of them told us how they had been happy—and frightened. Happy because this was the first time that they had caught sight of our Imperial Forces in action and frightened lest one of the machine gun bursts hit them. But the Japanese soon flew off after giving the enemy a good dose of lead.

"It was a glorious sight to see the sun glinting on the silver Nippon planes with the Red Hinomaru sign plainly visible," one of my friends declared.

The day of our deliverance is not far off, we all thought when we heard the news.

Then, one night soon after our imprisonment, the roar of mighty planes could be heard overhead and we rushed to the top floor when we watched the first of many raids made by the Japanese bombers on vital enemy facilities at Seletar, Changi and at Alexandria. Every fire that flared up, every bomb that dropped was cheered with lusty banzais. Indeed these nightly raids were the only things that kept our morale up.

New Year's Day in prison. To every patriotic Japanese, this was indeed a grim experience but we all dressed as neatly as was possible under the circumstances to commemorate solemnly the new year.

That morning in the shadows of those cold prison walls, we internees paid our respects to the Imperial Palace, prayed for a speedy victory and for the gallant war dead.

In the afternoon, a makeshift athletic meet was held so that, in spirit at least, New Year's festivities could be marked.

Somehow the days passed. We had become used to the long, empty days. And it was on January 7 that the orders came for us to move on again to an unknown destination.

Again we were loaded on to broken-down, decrepit buses and taken from Changi Prison through Tampinis Road toward upper Serangoon Road. Then as we turned in toward Thompson Road, it dawned on us that we were being led toward Seletar.

So it was. From Seletor we were loaded aboard a British transport, the former B. I. (British Indian Steam Navigation Company) ship Rajura, crammed into foul, ill-smelling hatches for a long sea voyages.

It was grim irony that many of us saw for the first time the insides of the Seletar Naval Base during war when it was prohibited to us in days of peace.

Soon afterwards, the ship got under way and when the port-holes were opened we found ourselves sailing out of the Johore Straits in a southwesterly direction.

Where were we headed? Many of us speculated. Some thought that we were going to Australia, others to Ceylon while only a few even thought of India.

Southwest through Sunda Straits, the ship sailed and finally it altered directions to due west and thus it appeared that our destination was either Ceylon or India.

In the distance we could see another ship nearing us and soon we made out the figures on deck. It was the other ship that had left the day before bearing the other half of the Japanese internees from Changi. But this ship soon turned toward the north while we continued due west.

It was two days afterwards that some of the internees conceived the idea that an attempt could be made to seize the ship and turn back to Penang, for there were a number of fishermen abroad with sea experience. It would require only the sacrifice of a few and there were plenty of volunteers.

But after due consideration, the idea was abandoned when we realized that the other ship or the women and children left behind might suffer.

Uneventful days at sea followed as the ship plowed through the calm Indian Ocean on a zig-zag course. Except for an hour on deck, the rest of the day we were cramped in the narrow hatches. Food consisted of unsavory curry and rice without variation. Many became sick for the bad ventilation and unsanitary conditions affected all of us.

Finally after 20 days at sea, one morning we found ourselves at anchor in a strange port. Someone who had been to Bombay informed us that we were outside the breakwaters at Bombay, India.

For three days we were left aboard ship because the inefficient British had not made arrangements for us. But one thing comforted us. Newspapers which we purchased informed us that the Nippon forces had swept down the Malai Peninsula and were now at Gemas. At least that was the conclusion drawn from a terse item in the Times of India which stated that the R.A.F. were bombing the railway yards at Gemas. And if the British were bombing Gemas, certainly it must be in Japanese hands, we thought.

It won't be long before Singapore falls, we all shouted, but how forlorn our hopes of return appeared at that minute as we lay at anchor in the port of Bombay!

The experiences behind us were nothing compared to those that were to come.

Long lines of military trucks lined the Bombay docks as we disembarked and there were companies of marching British troops. Bombay, for the first time, fully brought home to us that Britain was fighting a desperate back-to-the-wall war. Here behind the lines we saw young, unbearded troops being loaded onto transports for Malai and Burma.

The huge warehouse on the docks was our immediate shelter. There we crouched in the semi-darkness for eight or nine hours while giant Sikh soldiers stood on guard with bayonetted guns.

Finally, we were loaded aboard third-class carriages with hardly room enough to stretch our legs. The night was bitterly cold and thus we learned for the first time why we were given thin blankets—for even these failed to keep us warm.

For three days and nights we traveled across the barren Indian plains with only one meal—and that of half-cooked rice and some bitter curry. That was on the first day and thereafter we were given only promises of food that never reached us.

In the course of our journey, the Indian soldiers on guard good-naturedly tried to indicate by the international language of signs that they were our friends. Since we had no Indian money, they brought us tea and some even shared their chappati (Indian bread) and curry.

As we looked upon these young Indians we realized the full portent of British colonial tyranny that sent these raw, untrained natives of India out to fight against their fellow Asiatics—with whom they had no quarrel.

The internees reciprocated with signs of understanding trying to express the fact that we were fellow-Asiatics and that we Japanese had no quarrel with the Indians.

Thus after three dreary days and nights we reached our destination in the outskirts of Delhi. As we disembarked at Nizzamuddin Station, the Indian guards bade us a good-natured farewell.

Round about us there were the ruins of ancient India—overhead vultures hovered. It was a frightening scene.

But the brutal treatment of the past had prepared us for anything to come, or so we thought.

For two miles through the dirty streets of the Indian village, the internees marched, loaded down with their meager personal belongings. Many dropped by the wayside but the inhuman officials prodded them on.

Eventually, we reached the grim, forbidding walls of Purana Qila, a gaunt sombre fortress and through its huge stone walls, we proceeded until we found on the other side a huge tent encampment which was to be our new place of internment. The other group had reached there only the day before and soon they explained the unpleasant conditions.

They bared tales of suffering and privations and their lot had been equally grim. They had disembarked at Calcutta and had been aboard the train for three days with less than the food given to us.

That night we slept in canvas tents on beds of straw while the cold wind swept through the barren Indian plains. Food was rice and undigestible beans—after days of starvation.

Two nights later, the women and children arrived at the Purana Qila Camp. It was a never-to-be-forgotten scene.

The officials had told us that the women and children would arrive that evening and preparations had been made for their coming. Tents had been erected, food cooked and hot water boiling. Hours passed and still they did not arrive. Finally, it was long past midnight—and the day January 27, on the coldest night of the year. There was the sound of motorbuses and the shouts of greetings.

The first woman to get out of the bus was a pregnant young Japanese woman carrying an infant in her arms and leading a barefoot child by the hand. Then followed two children, holding hands, and looking bewilderedly about for their father.

Women and children came—hungry, cold and ragged. For days they had been on a small, cramped ship in the charge of heartless spinster British officials and then three days and nights on the train from Calcutta. The cruel women officials had even kicked them when they gave orders.

Wives ran into the arms of their husbands from whom they had been separated for forty days. Mothers cried as they were comforted by their sons.

It was an unforgettable sight to see these helpless victims of the brutal British stagger into camp. It was nearly dawn when the last of the women and children had been safely taken care of.

As long as I live, I shall remember that scene—a cold night on the Indian plains, hungry, cold, ragged Japanese children crying in the darkness while aged women, some well past sixty, carried heavy burdens on their backs and tiny infants wailed in mothers' arms.

So this was British justice and decency. So this was British humanitarianism. It was no wonder that the people of East Asia, led by Nippon, had risen up in revolt at last.

Soon the encampment was swelled by the addition of internees from Burma, Ceylon, Bombay and Calcutta, making the entire total of Japanese in confinement nearly 3,000, including about 900 old women and children.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Nippon Times has purchased the newspaper serial rights of Singapore Assignment one of the most fascinating and informative books written since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Its brilliant author, Tatsuki Fujii, is Domei Staff Correspondent in Shonan and was formerly managing editor of the Singapore Herald. He was arrested and interned in Singapore following the outbreak of the War and was later shipped to India. In Singapore Assignment Mr. Fujii vividly recounts his experiences in Japan, Singapore and in India.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1943

Grew's Saddest Words

Strange words of confession are being heard nowadays from the mouths of American leaders, of whom ex-Ambassador Joseph Grew became the latest recruit Thursday when he admitted that the wilful ignorance of the American people concerning the problems of other nations is a deplorable impediment to international peace. The confession came a bit too late to have any appreciable effect on the course of the present war. And yet, the Grew statement should be a sobering tonic to the egocentric frame of the American mind.

Discussing the prerequisites of international peace before the Harvard Alumni Association, Grew departed from his current role of a propaganda agent to touch unwittingly one of the sorest spots in the conscience of all intellectual Americans. In that speech Thursday, according to neutral reports, Grew declared that in his travels all over the country during the past year, he found a surprising and ominous lack of understanding on the part of the American people of the problems of foreign affairs, and of the lives, history, resources, habits and psychologies of foreign nations. He was also quoted as saying that a sound knowledge of foreign psychologies and problems, particularly of Asia, was "the surest way of avoiding future wars."

The reason why Grew used the phrase "future wars" is obvious. He was trying to avoid the onus of admitting the large American share in the guilt of bringing about the present war. In the face of piling evidences, however, his words were nothing short of admitting that the general lack of appreciation by the average American for the needs and merits of other nations, especially of the nations in Asia, contributed greatly to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

The entire series of American impositions on Japan, beginning with the 5-5-3 naval ratio of the Washington Conference in 1922, proceeding step by step to the abrogation of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and culminating in the freezing of Japanese funds and property in the United States, was predicated on the malice born of this wilful ignorance. Years and years of patient efforts by high-thinking Japanese to enlighten the Americans were but the knocking with bare hands at a stone wall—a wall which Roosevelt and his henchmen stubbornly kept on building whereby to corral the American public in accordance with their political designs.

There is every reason for the belief that if the American mind had been kept as open then as Grew now urges it to be concerning the needs and merits of the peoples of Asia, Roosevelt could not have possibly conducted his foreign policy along so unscrupulous a course as the one which led to the present war. Joseph Grew's belated confession on Thursday were the saddest of all his recent utterances, because behind each word of his statement one clearly heard his lament: It Might Have Been.

The Absorption of Britain

Raymond Gram Swing, one of the best known radio commentators in the United States, made a most significant comment last week when he indirectly exposed the ambition of many Americans to absorb the British Empire into the United States. Said Swing in commenting on British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech to Congress on May 19: "Advocates of a federal union between the British and American democracies had a preview in the past week of the merger of legislative functions when Mr. Churchill appeared before Congress." Swing further characterized Churchill's appearance before Congress as the "first genuine Anglo-American governmental debate."

The fact that the Prime Minister of Britain was thus forced to plead his case before the American Congress shows how much in actual practice Britain has already become a political dependency of the United States. It suggests how much further the drift in that direction may go in the future. No wonder Swing called it a "preview . . . of the merger of legislative functions," while less circumspect Americans candidly hailed it as an important step in the fulfilment of their ambitions for the absorption of the British Empire by the United States.

It would be surprising indeed if this ambition on the part of a substantial number of Americans was not one of the matters upon which Churchill questioned President Roosevelt during their talks which started in Washington on May 11. For the most outspoken proposal for the United States to absorb the British Empire was made by a well-known American newspaper publisher on the eve of Churchill's arrival in Washington.

The publisher was Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, who declared that if the British Commonwealth and the nations of Western Europe wished to enjoy closer relations with the United States, all they had to do was to adopt the written constitution of the United States and apply for membership, and all America had to do was to accept them. He suggested that Britain could come into the American union as four states; Canada could constitute another; and Australia, New Zealand and the contiguous islands might form still another state.

The immediate reaction to this proposal may be that it is absurd. But it is not so when one considers the imperialistic policy of the United States, particularly since the outbreak of the war. It is apparent that McCormick and those of his ilk think that the United States might just as well take over Britain now that the latter is so greatly obligated to her. Churchill himself has confessed that whether or not his country pulls through the war in Europe depends entirely on the assistance received from the United States. And Churchill's subservient position in his conferences with President Roosevelt—three of them in Washington—certainly has not elevated Britain's prestige in the eyes of the Americans.

It is most likely that Roosevelt dismissed the McCormick proposal as the mere opinion of one newspaper publisher. But in view of America's inordinate ambition of world conquest, it is difficult to see how the anxiety of the British Prime Minister and his people could be relieved by any assurance given by the megalomaniac in the White House.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

Our energies are employed in supplying ourselves with things and pleasures. They have no eternity in their background. Therefore we try to give things an appearance of permanence by making them big. Man in his anxiety to prolong his pleasure and power tries to make additions, and we are afraid to stop, because we fear that they must some day come to an end. But truth is not afraid to be small, to come to an end,—just as a poem, when it is finished, is not really dead. Not because a poem is composed of endless lines but because it carries and ideal of perfection. The pauses of truth has the cadence of the infinite, its disappearances are the processional arches on its path of immortality.

A Year Ago Today

May 31, 1942

In order to annihilate Chungking troops in Kwangtung Province, Japanese Units belonging to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China at dawn today launched a general offensive and already have occupied Changlung, situated 15 kilometers south of Tsungfa, in Central Kwangtung Province. Meantime, vanguard columns of the Japanese Units now are swiftly advancing on Tsungfa, strategic point in the Seventh War Zone and the fall of that place is believed to be imminent.

* * *

Hoarding of cash money in the United States has assumed such dimensions that the Washington authorities have been compelled to take steps against such practice. All those people who hoarded money have been requested to invest their hoardings in war loans as this is the only way the public may assist in financing the war. It was estimated that hoardings amount to $2,200,000,000.

* * *

All Congressional members are opposed to the Government's control on the use of gasoline. They even suggest that the robbing them of the use of cars is tantamount to violation of their rights granted by the Constitution.

* * *

Another strategic point, 80 kilometers east of Keng-Tung, has been occupied by Thai forces. The Thai forces, which occupied the strategic border town of Keng-Tung, now are in control of a section famed for its rice production.

* * *

At a special conference today at Hsenwi, North Burma, which was attended by nine leading sultans in Shan Province as well as representatives of the Japanese Army, the sultans unanimously pledged their wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese Forces to maintain peace and order in Burma.

* * *

The Brazilian Air Ministry has announced that the Brazilian air force will be mobilized to safeguard merchant vessels in its own waters. The navy is also reported as having been called upon to protect the coastline. In view of the sinkings of anti-Axis ships off the Atlantic coast, the Brazilian Government has decided to convoy United States bound transports with its warships. With the adoption of such actions by the Brazilian Government, it can be presumed that Brazil is virtually in a state of war against the Axis Powers.

READERS IN COUNCIL

End of Democracy

To the Editor:

At the start of the present war we frequently heard the cry from the leaders of the Anglo-American peoples:—"Make the world safe for Democracy!" The astonishing arrogance of this cry was probably quite unconscious; but the people who rallied to this call would have been outraged had they heard in reply "Make the world safe for Fascism"—or "Make the world safe for Communism." But why? Is it a principle of Democracy that the Democrat alone is entitled to political views? Actually, no such reply was made—what was heard was the singularly apt retort—"Make Democracy safe for the world." But this word "Democracy" still has its apologists in Britain, and even more in America. Men who are trying to convince their own people in particular, and the world in general that Democracy has changed, and that the acid test of war has found the old pre-war Democracy thoroughly efficient.

This is a false claim, a most dangerous claim. You will agree that men fight one another, not for the truth, but for what they sincerely believe to be the truth. The world is indebted to the English economist, Norman Angell, for having time and again insisted on this all-important fact. To quote his example. "A has done me an injury—I see A across the street, and immediately I cross over, boiling with rage to have it out with A once and for all.—But as I go to tap the man on the shoulder, I see it is not A after all but another man very like him. Immediately my anger vanishes because I realize that what I sincerely believed to be true, is not true after all."

On this basis, let us cease for a moment from being emotional, and examine calmly the claim that pre-war Democracy has not changed, and is something to be fought for as part of man's priceless heritage. Japan's position in this matter is quite clear. Japan believes that we are witnessing the birth of a new area in man's history on this planet, and so Japan challenges the old order of Capitalist Democracy, because by its very nature that system involved exploitation of the many by the few. It is claimed that this system involved stupid and needless cruelties because each man and nation was forced to regard every other nation as a competitor to be destroyed, and that this philosophy has brought the world to its present state of chaos.

Against this system Japan has made her challenge in the form of establishing a sphere of influence wherein the ideal of "Co-Prosperity," is today being demonstrated as a practical working proposition. It is Japan's emphatic opinion that this is an age of cooperation—of economic spheres based on geographical facts. And further, that from these economic spheres man will acquire the necessary knowledge and experience for the establishment of complete world-wide cooperation. In a word, the actual brotherhood of man—that far off ideal towards which man has slowly been struggling for thousands of years. This is Japan's thesis. It has been stated again and again, and has as consistently been distorted by the disciples of the Old Order. That is natural, for man is, by nature, conservative. But the thesis is presented here again as a simple, practical proposition. And moreover, not as a far-off ideal, but as something which can be achieved within the experience of today's children. But every appeal to the old order—every statement (and there are many) which sets out to prove that the old way is the right way is an unnecessary delay—another mental obstacle between man and his heritage.

One last point only. It is a profoundly true saying that "you can have all sorts of success in life if you will give up the idea of victory." No men know better than the Anglo-American leaders that the greater the havoc they create, the more difficult will the future be for their own people—for today, man must trade to live. And yet, knowing this, these men are consistently guilty of inflaming their emotion-blinded masses with such insane slogans as "total and unconditional surrender." To paraphrase Churchill's admirable phrase:—"Never have so few attempted to deprive so many, of so much." That these attempts are predoomed to failure, mercifully, is now clear. King Canute in his attempt to hold back the tides of the sea, has as much chance of success as today's small group of Anglo-American reactionaries have of holding back the "tide in the affairs of men" upon which we are now afloat. It is a tide which does in very truth, "lead on to Fortune," but the great basic principle is the spiritual and ethical code which Japan is today demonstrating before the world. "Co-operation for the common prosperity of all men."

N. T.

May 29.

...U.S. Planes So Weak?
...shi Terajima
(From the Rikugun Gaho)

Speed is considered to be one of the most important factors in determining the combating power of the fighter plane. The propaganda of the United States, especially that of the aircraft manufacturers, make only slightly exaggerated claims when speaking of speed alone. For instance, U.S. propagandists asserted recently that a certain plane could fly 400 miles per hour, with a flying radius of 1,000 miles, while carying six machine guns and five 100 pound bombs. Actually, we know that this model has flown at the rate of 392 miles per hour, but this high speed was reached only by flying after removing everything not necessary for the actual flying of the plane. In other words, all guns and bombs were taken off, and as little gas as possible—and this of a special racing purpose variety—was carried. With all the fighting equipment installed, this craft would be slowed down to 354 miles, and with a load of bombs and sufficient fuel for navigating 1,000 miles, the rate would be even lower.

The best fighter plane produced by the United States is the Curtiss P40 "Warhawk" which made its appearance recently. With a wing span of about 38 feet and a speed officially announced at about 400 miles, the present model is the result of 5 alterations in design.

The Bell 39 "Airacobra," also equally well known, is navigated by a motor which is connected with a shaft situated between the legs of the pilot, thus putting the most vital part of the plane, the motor, in the central part of the craft, and making its movability much easier. In this way, the back of the pilot, which is his most vulnerable spot in time of actual combat is given protection. Already several hundreds of this model have been sent to Britain since mass production began. The highest speed rate is said to be about 400 miles.

Made Minute Report

On October 20 of last year, the United States Office of War Information made a very minute report on the types and characteristics of the various American planes which had seen action on the fronts. A very interesting observation presented was that in recent aerial combats of high intensity, both the Bell 39 and the Curtiss P40 did not stand up to the German Messerschmidt 109 or the FW 109. Other sources say that the pilots of the American air forces serving in Britain have discarded the Curtiss P40 of their country for the British Spitfires. Also, according to an article in a widely read American magazine, by the test pilot Frank Sinclair, of the Seversky Corporation, the Japanese are using a 1,000 horse power-motored light, single seater, which has a higher speed than any of the American models.

The Lockheed P38 "Lightning" is a new fighter, carrying two Allison type 1,200 horse power motors. It is said that because of its high speed, the pilot made a mistake in navigation during a test flight and crashed.

This incident illustrates well the point that speed is not the sole important problem in the modern manufacture of the fighter plane. More vital is the relationship between the speed and navigability of the craft. Two superb examples of this co-ordination are the Japanese "Hayabusa" and "Zero". No other country, aside from Germany has been able to produce any model which has such fine harmony of the two factors.

The Lockheed "Lightning" may be capable of the advertised speed of over 400 miles per hour and a huge flying radius, but these show clearly that the craft was designed for the purpose of bomber protection. The Messerschmidt 110, known as the "destroyer plane" type, is used for the escorting of bombers by the German air force, and has the same flying capacity as that of the Lockheed. But it surpasses the American craft in that it seats two men, the second of whom has charge of the operation of the wireless, the navigation and lookout while in the air, and mans the revolving machine gun against enemy crafts attacking from the rear.

Produced En Masse

Other American fighter models are the Vultee 48 "Vanguard," the Republic P43 "Lancer," and the North American P51 "Mustano." All have a speed capacity of over 400 miles, and are believed to be in the process of mass production. Newer types with a motor of 1,600 horse power, now being tested or already in production, are the Vultee P61, Curtiss P42, and the Vought-Sikorsky F 4U1, all of which have either the Wright type 1,600 horse-power "Double Wasp" or the Platt and Whiteney double motor.

The designer of the Vought-Sikorsky F4U1 has advertised that it has the world's highest speed capacity, while the Republic Aircraft Manufacturing concern has announced the appearance of the 2,000 horse-power fighter, the P47 "Thunderbolt," not forgetting to add that this is indeed the world's fastest plane. Even in time of war, the American manufacturers are not decreasing their efforts to outdo their competitors in advertizing.

The undisputed international speed record is held by the German Messerschmidt 109R made in the spring of 1939, of 755 kilometers per hour (463 miles per hour). It is highly improbable that in such a short time any American concern could have produced any planes which are capable of surpassing this record. The Messerschimdt 109R is a new model which has been made as light as possible by removing all possible equipment and parts from the Messerschmidt 190.

An interesting craft is the tail-less fighter of the Northrop type, the "Flying Wing," which is still in its testing stage but will probably contribute a new style to the list of fighter planes. Already the aircraft producers of the world are making studies of this type of plane, but all have failed so far on the point of safety.

Ever since such astonishing victories were gained by the Germans in the air with their dive bombers, the Americans have seriously undertaken the production of this new aerial weapon. Recent models are the Vultee "Vengeance," the Blue Star SB2A1, and the Curtiss SB2C1. All are being turned out in large numbers, and have the new Wright type 1,700 horse-power Cyclone double motor. The "Vengeance" is now being sent to Britain. At present, these craft have not yet taken part in actual combat so that their capacity and power are not clear.

North Americans Active

Among the medium-sized bombers of the United States, the North American B25 bombers have become quite active. It has two Wright type "Double Cyclone" 1,500 horse-power motors and a speed capacity of 310 miles, a flying range of over 2,500 miles and is capable of carrying one ton of bombs. There are also the Douglas A20 and the Martin B26, both with the same high speed and installed with two 1,600 horse-power motors. They are capable of a speed of over 350 miles and a flying range of 2,000 to 2,500 miles.

The most famous of the American heavy bombers is the Boeing B17 "Flying Fortress." Appearing for the first time in 1935, it has since been remodeled 5 times, and the present E model has four 1,600 horse-power motors, a flying range of 3,500 miles, and capacity for carrying three tons of bombs. It is being produced in large numbers both for the United States and Britain. The difference from the D model lies in the power of the motor which is capable of 1,600 horse-power instead of the former 1,200 horse-power and in the installation of a machine-gun in the tail after many bitter experiences during aerial combat with German fighter planes in which the D-type bombers suffered many hits in the rear of the craft. But in spite of this, many "Flying Fortresses" have been downed on the North African and Western European fronts.

Next is the Consolidated B24 "Liberator," which has a wing span of 110 feet, 6 feet longer than that of the Boeing B17. It also has a bomb capacity of four tons and a flying range of 3,000 miles. Now in the process of production, a great many are being sent to Britain. According to recent information, among the crafts in the American air force which made its initial appearance on the Mediterranean front was the Consolidated B24.

Also, other sources say that an even larger model, the Douglas B18 is about to be produced after having successfully passed its tests. The giant craft has a wing span of 210 feet, and is capable of flying a radius of 12,000 miles. And, if the flying range is shortened, 18 tons of bonbs may be carried. However, these fantastic figures are being regarded with suspicion by experts.

Claimed World's Best

The Consolidated "Catalina" is claimed by the United States propaganda to be the world's best patrol plane, with a flying range of 4,000 miles, and a set of two 1,200 horse-power motors. Great numbers are being produced, of which many are being sent to Britain.

The Consolidated PB2Y and the Vought-Sikorsky PB21 are both patrol bombers, known in the United States as "Flying Battleships." With four 1,200 horse-power motors, they are installed with a complete heating system, telephone, and other facilities. Other features are a wing span of 115 feet and a load capacity of 30 tons. The Consolidated 31, a little smaller model, is called the fastest flying boat in the world, with two 2,000 horse-power Wright-type "Duplex Cyclone" motors, a wing length of 110 feet, load capacity of 23 tons,and a flying range of 6,000 miles.

The Martin Aircraft manufacturers, as the result of five years of research, have produced the 200 feet wing span, 70-ton carrying PB2M "Mars." This craft is capable of transporting not only motor boats but fairly large cannon. The producers claim that it has four Wright type 2,000 horse-power "Duplex Cyclone" motors and a flying range of 10,000 miles, but these figures have been proven to be false. According to our knowledge, only one of this model was made, and it has not yet been decided whether or not to put it into production.

The huge losses in tonnage suffered by American vessels over the Atlantic sea lanes have caused the anti-Axis authorities to look for other means of transporting their war materials, and the use of aircraft for his purpose is being seriously considered. The Martin Aircraft Company has just completed the designing of a great model for transportation of war munitions to Britain, powered with six 2,500 horse power motors, and a capacity for carrying 120 tons. Also the Boeing and Consolidated Companies, aiming at the bagging of two birds with one stone, are preparing plans for a monster cargo and bombing plane which will carry from 100 to 150 tons.

Will Take Many Days

But it will take many days for these schemes to materialize into airworthy craft, and many more days for its actual construction. And only after that can they be put into production in sufficient numbers to serve its purpose. Needless to say, they will be unable to appear in time to meet the pressing need of the moment.

The motors used by aircraft during the first World War were of less than 300 horse-power. Both the air-cooled and liquid-cooled types were used. Germany was able to put the liquid-cooled type to its fullest use, but the Allies employed the air-cooled motors chiefly because of its extreme lightness of weight. Even after the War, the United States produced mainly air-cooled engines.

However, with the rise of the New Germany after Hitler had come into power and had renounced the Versaille Pact, the traditional liquid-cooled motor was again taken up by that country in the rebuilding of its air force. And with the latest engineering techniques at their full command, the producers of aircraft were soon able to put out motors which stood shoulder to shoulder with the best air-cooled models of other nations. And, soon after, it became clear that this type of engine was the best suited for the newer streamlined planes both technically and militarily, thus giving the American airplane production world a great shock. For the cylinders of the air-cooled motors are situated around the propeller half, so that in order to increase horse-power, the size of these cylinders must also be increased, thereby creating greater air pressure. Thus, the increased power would be nullified by the greater air pressure.

In contrast to this, the cylinders of the liquid-cooled motor do not have to be exposed to air, thus giving rise to no problems on that score.

Commenced Research

Therefore, the General Motors Company commenced research with the liquid-cooled models for the American Army air force, and other aircraft producers vied with it in the study of the Allison type, but all failed. The Curtiss P40 is equipped with the Allison motor, but generally speaking the reputation of this model is not very good. In order to make up for the shortcomings of the American-made liquid-cooled motor, which is said to lack reliability, the producers have been forced to buy the British patented engines.

On the other hand, however, the various companies, specializing in air-cooled motors have been able to produce one which surpasses the Allison liquid-cooled motor on the point of reliability. Consequently, the Americans turned once again to the use of air-cooled engines, and in the past two, three years, they have succeded in the making of 2,000 horse power models.

The United States has recently been working feverishly to improve her aircraft, the shortcomings of which were so clearly brought to light in East Asia and Europe, and is now doing her utmost to bring them up to the standards of the Axis planes.

However even when one model is successfully completed on paper, it has been learned from experience that it will take at least two years before it can be produced in large numbers. And, it goes without saying that it will take two years in order to make alterations in the manufacturing plant to produce the new models. Thus for the United States to catch up with the Axis in the matter of air planes, it will take two years at the minimum.

On the other hand, while the United States is having these handicaps pile up against her, the planning boards and manufacturers of the Axis nations are by no means idle, making more than full use of the experiences gained in the making of newer and better planes. Thus the desperate struggle of the United States will continue for a long, long time.

ASIANS' MOTTO TODAY SPELLS 'ASIA IS ONE'

Okakura's Ideal Consummated 40 Years After Declaration

By ROKUROBEI AKIYAMA
(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

"Asia is one" is on every lip today. It has become axiomatic. Who does not know that it is a grand declaration hoisted aloft at the beginning of Tenshin Okakura's book "The Ideal of the East"? But this popular reverberation to Okakura's immortal words is of recent growth, dating back as late as the time of the Manchurian Incident. How many were alive to his lofty ideal when he gave the monumental work in 1903?

To be sure, the Russo-Japanese War shocked the Japanese people from their protracted trance over Western culture and lent an impetus to a national reawakening. But this reawakening was, at most, "domestic." Consciousness of Japan's great mission in Asia was yet to be aroused. This is borne out by the cultural situation prevailing in Japan between the Taisho era (1912-1926) and the early years of the present Showa. After winning a sweeping victory over Russia, our people remained indifferent to the Anglo-American aggression against Asia. In the field of culture, especially, they were almost blind to the American-British encroachment. A mere recollection of the mid-Taisho and the early Showa eras makes us shudder.

Then the Manchurian Incident came as a grave warning. Displaying their traditional trait of bracing themselves up in closest unity in every national danger, the Japanese rose with a firm resolve to vindicate justice in Asia. This resolve has since been steadily carried out and is still being vigorously carried out in the present War of Greater East Asia. Okakura's grand ideal, "Asia is one," is being consummated 40 years after it was enunciated.

Is Clear-Cut Expression

"Asia is one." Can there be another expression, so clear-cut and so striking, of the cultural ideal of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia? In the last chapter, on the Meiji era, of "The Ideal of the East," we are told that

"The second cause of the national reawakening was undoubtedly that portentous danger with which Western encroachments on Asiatic soil threatened our national independence"

and that

"We saw India, the holy land of our most sacred memories, losing her independence through her political apathy, lack of organization, and the petty jealousies of rival interests—a sad lesson, which made us keenly alive to the necessity of unity at any cost. The Opium War in China, the gradual succumbing of Eastern nations, one by one, to the subtle magical force which the black ships brought over the seas, brought back the dread image of the Tartar Armada, calling women to pray and men to polish their swords, now groaning in the rust of three centuries of peace."

These words describe the national awakening at the closing stage of the Tokugawa Shogunate, but they have a tragic appeal for us today.

Okakura was probably the only pioneer thinker not only in Japan but throughout Asia in his time. "The Ideal of the East," "The Awakening of Japan" and the "Book of Tea," all written in English and published in London, Boston and New York, were intended to arouse a proper recognition of the Orient in its true aspects and a correct understanding of Japan, her greatness and her strength on the part of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Ironically, however, we have to confess that we find ourselves warned, enlightened and urged by these books which were originally meant for foreigners.

Interested in Exotic

Although these books certainly succeeded to some extent in bringing the Anglo-American nations to an understanding of the intrinsic character of Japan and the Orient, it is highly doubtful whether his profound spirit was comprehensible to them. Their understanding of the Orient and especially of Japanese culture must have been little more than superficial interest in what is curious, exotic. The fundamental spirit of our culture must have been something beyond the comprehension of the materialistic and utilitarian Anglo-Saxons.

"Had Russia been condescending enough to understand Japan at the beginning of the 20th century," says the author in his "The Book of Tea,"

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All for Greater East Asia,
Makes a Greater East Asia
for All

Nippon Times
Evening

Wartime Is Worktime,
Fight, Fight, Fight and
Win

No. 15,868 TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Glorious Memory of Attu Heroes Remains Indelible for All Time

Sublime Courage of Gallant Imperial Force On Northern Isle Fully Demonstrates Mettle Of Japanese Fighting Men to Whole World

"The glorious memory of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his men, who fearlessly hurling themselves against a tenfold larger enemy force, fought to the last man in fog-girt Attu, in the same sublime spirit as the Japanese soldiers in the siege of 203 Meter Hill in the Russo-Japanese War, will be indelibly carved in the heart of every Japanese for all time to come," declared Major-General Chuon Sakurai in the Yomiuri-Hochi today.

Major-General Sakurai further stated:

"Fighting with sublime courage against an enemy force outnumbering them over ten to one, this gallant band of men held firm against overpowering odds to the very last. Though pitted against an enemy force so vastly numerically superior to his own, Colonel Yamazaki did not once ask for reinforcements, but went on with the heroic fight to the last man.

True Japanese Spirit

"This is a true exemplification of the Japanese warrior's spirit. The true mettle of the Japanese soldier has been fully demonstrated to the whole world. The sublime sacrifice of these men, who so valiantly fought in the northernmost outpost held by Japan, the bleak and rugged Attu, till the last one fell, has fired the hearts of all Japanese with an unquenchable determination to avenge their death.

"In the Russo-Japanese war, the dead piled up higher and higher, day by day, as the Japanese Forces launched their historic attacks against 203 Meter Hill in the Siege of Port Arthur. Each day Japanese volunteer corps plunged into the enemy fire never to return again. The men on Attu Island have met an even more glorious end than the heroic besiegers of 203 Meter Hill. The noble sacrifice of these valiant men at Attu transcends death.

Although Colonel Yamazaki and his band of heroes have laid down their lives they have been endowed with life eternal. Their supreme sacrifice will be the source of infinite inspiration and dynamic impetus to those who follow. The people on the home front also, spurred and stimulated by their gallant heroism, will not let these men die in vain.

Cites Port Arthur Example

"The disastrous sacrifice of life at Port Arthur," Major-General Sakurai went on to say, "at first greatly disheartened the people of Japan, but it finally caused their courage to mount a hundredfold, with the result that the Russians were finally defeated. The Russian Commander General Stoessel is said to have stated: 'The men of the Japanese Forces lay down their lives gladly for the sake of His Imperial Majesty. In face of this Bushido spirit, we are no match for the Japanese.'"

Major-General Sakurai concluded:

"Attu Island will return to Japanese hands again. I am firmly confident that the day will come when the brave spirits of the men who died on Attu will be avenged. The time has come when all the people of Japan must gird themselves up in unshakable resolution to attain final victory. The valorous men in fog-shrouded Attu whose blood has colored the rugged surface of the bleak and desolate island crimson, are beckoning to us and we must follow."

Press Comments

Monday, May 31

ASAHI—Height of Heroism
YOMIURI-HOCHI—True Heroism Demonstrated
MAINICHI—Heroes Die Glorious Death

Height of Heroism

ASAHI—The Imperial Headquar- rs announcement that Colonel suyo Yamazaki, the commander, d two thousand and several hun- ed brave men of the Attu Japa- se garrison corps died the most roic and glorious death in a fight inst heavy odds fills the hearts all the 100,000,000 people of the pire with deep emotion.

It was on June 7 and 8 last year t the two islands of Attu and ka, which lie at the western ex- mity of the enemy American ter- ory and face the Japanese Kurile ands with the Soviet Kamchatka ninsula intervening between the o, were captured by crack Army Navy Units of the Imperial rces when they effected their sur- se landings there. For one full r since then the Japanese Units o carried out their landings there successfully checked the Asiatic ance of the enemy American ces from the direction of the Aleu- s area, with their limited nume- l fighting strength and with their ted supplies of arms and ammu- on and of food and provisions. wed from the angle of distance n the homeland and the length the supply route, the difficulties hardships which the Japanese ting men had to experience are ly imagined to have been by far greater than those experienced the American forces.

nd yet the Japanese Units on the thern islands, asked for no rein- ements from home, worked ntly and endeavored to build up r bases. They had thus succeed- in smashing the increasingly in- ified furious counter-attacks of enemy carried out both from the and from the air. However, the erican forces on May 12 sudden- ffected a landing on a corner of ern Attu, and depending on their t numerical strength as well as heir special armaments, exerted sure to bear upon our Japanese ison corps.

e enemy force was about 20,000 g—almost ten times as many as fighting men. Besides, they had superior armaments and yet fighting men successfully repuls- hem, inflicting upon the enemy o May 28 heavy casualties aggre- g more than 6,000. Thus on the t of May 29, after the heavily nded and sick of our heroic ing men had honorably commit- their act of self-immolation, all remaining strength of the Japa- garrison corps, in solid unity with closest collaboration, made ost daring and decisive on- ht on the enemy's main fighting strength. Nothing further has yet been reported.

No doubt all the officers and men of our garrison corps sacrificed themselves most heroically and most honorably in the cause of Imperial Nippon. Their bravery and heroism would baffle description.

It is the fighting spirit of all Japanese war heroes battling on the first line to defend an inch of territory or of sea area with their death—an inch of territority or of sea area which once came to bask in the glorious and warm sunshine of the benign Imperial Rule. This fighting spirit also must be the very spirit and conviction of all the nation fighting at the home front.

As we have this spirit and conviction, it may well be said that we can successfully carry out both our offensive and defensive operations covering 150,000,000 square kilometers of land, sea and air areas in Greater East Asia. In protracted hostilities, more or less fluctuations in the war situation are inevitable. The swinging into action in another direction of the Japanese Units from Guadalcanal and the present reported heroic deaths of the Japanese Units on Attu are only temporary concessions on the part of the Imperial Forces which have otherwise won continued victories since the start of the war, to attain greater strides and development.

We must, at this moment, offer our sincerest gratitude for the brave and heroic services rendered by our men in the north, and must at the same time prepare ourselves immediately for the next offensive and defensive operations. Conclusive victory will be won only by heroic courage and valor. We must not let the heroic two thousand and several hundred at Attu die futile deaths.

True Heroism Demonstrated

YOMIURI-HOCHI—War annals of the world show instances of valiant fighters in desperate offensive and defensive struggles raising a white flag and surrendering to the enemy in case swords were all broken and arrows all spent clearly deciding their ultimate fate. This is regarded as usual practice of strategists.

However, our garrison men on Attu Island heroically fought the enemy day and night successively, with their martial spirits running higher than ever. Finding the survivors to be only a little over one hundred our garrison bravely carried out the final attack, and became the gods of protection of the Northern Sea. Such an instance as the self-immolation of even the sick

(Continued on Page 2)

Attu: Landmark of Supreme Japanese Heroism

The Japanese people, still in mourning over the loss of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, were electrified by the sudden announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday evening that the entire Japanese Forces on Attu Island had met glorious death. Tears of sympathy and gratitude for the heroic sacrifices made by those officers and men for the nation's cause welled in many a home as details of the brave resistance offered by Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his men against overwhelming odds, fully manifesting the spirit of the "Battle Instructions" (Senjinkun) were related by Major-General Nakao Yahagi. But with the sorrow, a greater resolve now burns in the hearts of Japan's one hundred million people not to stop their struggle till the enemy is thoroughly beaten. The action of those men on Attu Island will remain vividly forever on the pages of the history of Japan and East Asia. **(Above: A view of Attu Island where the valiant Imperial defenders made new war history. A-Middle Peak; B-East Peak; C-Chichagov Bay; D-Holtz Bay. By courtesy of War Ministry)**

British Laborites Reject Red Offer To Join by 15-2

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, May 29.—After three hours of heated discussion, the Executive Committee of the British Labor Party, rejected the proposal of the Communist Party to join the Labor Party, by a vote of 15 to 2, according to reports from London.

REICH DEFENSES AT KUBAN HOLD

Soviets Are Forced To Withdraw After Suffering Big Loss

Domei

BERLIN, May 30.—Soviet forces at the Kuban bridgehead have sustained considerable damage and retreated as a result of the completion of the Germans' second campaign in this district.

Commenting on the war situation of the Eastern Front, Colonel Ernst von Hammel, war correspondent of the D.N.B. News Agency on Sunday said: "Due to concentrated attacks by the crack German army during the past three days the Red forces were completely annihilated in the sector between Novorossisk and Temryuk. They have already lost their resisting power. Local and minor scale counter-offensives are being made by the Red army but they are all being frustrated by the Germans.

Luftwaffe Attacking Reds

"The Luftwaffe, in close collaboration with land units, is concentrating its attack upon fleeing Red troops, and it is stated that at a sector along the Azov Sea German planes sank 50 Soviet landing boats. In this particular sector, the Red Army is believed to have lost at least one division. In the second operation at the Kuban bridgehead, the Red army lost 148 tanks and 186 planes, and the majority of infantry troops that participated in this bat-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chekiang Local Gov't To Control Peace Zone

Domei

NANKING, May 30.—With peace and order completely restored, the Rural Peace Zone southeast of Lake Taihu will shortly be placed under the control of the Chekiang Provincial Government in accordance with the decision of the National Government of China, it was disclosed here today.

It is recalled that this vast area in northern Chekiang Province was set aside as a Rural Peace Zone in October, last year, and according to competent authorities, the pacification movement which subsequently was initiated for the district was completed at the end of April.

Meanwhile, tremendous accomplishments have been attained by the inhabitants therein.

It is understood that the present decision of the National Government to place this Rural Peace Zone under the control of the Chekiang Provincial Government rests upon the accomplishments thus gained during the past one year.

SOVIETS CLASH WITH IRANIANS

Antipathy of People To Anglo-Americans Shows Steady Rise

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 30.—A clash between Soviet troops and Iranians in the northern part of Iran took place today, and representatives of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and Iran hurried to the spot to investigate into the affair, it is reported from Teheran.

Hurley in Teheran

Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy to West Asia, arrived at Teheran today by air, according to reports from Teheran.

Anglo-Americans Opposed

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, May 28.—Frequent riots are reportedly occurring in Central and West Asia against the Anglo-American forces, according to an Ankara telegram received here.

The dispatch states that rebel forces which recently rose against the Anglo-American troops in the southeastern district of Iran and also against the Soviet army in the northern sector, have shattered the railway linking Basra and Teheran at several places, thus paralyzing the supply line to the Anglo-American forces. On the road between Bandel and Teheran, the rioters also attacked a British unit transporting tanks,

(Continued on Page 2)

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION HERE IS SET FOR CHANGE

More Power for Mayors, Heads of Towns, Villages

The new local administrative system for cities, towns, villages and prefectures will be enforced beginning tomorrow.

This change in the local administrative system was adopted at the last Diet session after long discussion. Changes have been made in the administrative systems of cities, towns, and villages. The system of Prefectural administration has been changed merely to conform with the new city, town and village systems.

This change in the local administrative system has been decided for the purpose of thoroughly executing national policies and for stabilizing the national livelihood. The power of municipal mayors, and heads of towns and villages has been expanded and strengthened, while the methods of their selection have been revised. On the other hand, the new system aims at the simplification of official procedure so that the efficiency of local administrative offices will be increased.

In enforcing the new local administrative system, the Home Ministry issued instructions to prefectural governors, municipal mayors, and town and village heads, and warned them against abusing their new power and particularly asked them to take a kindly attitude toward the public.

BRITAIN LOSES 67 BOMBERS

Mostly Four-Motored Craft--More Than 500 Crew Killed

Domei

BERLIN, May 30.—British air forces raiding Wuppertal in the Ruhr area last night, lost 33 planes. They also lost 34 more planes in German-occupied and the Mediterranean sectors yesterday. Most of the 67 planes that the enemy lost were four-motored bombers, and the crew aboard these planes who were killed are estimated at more than 500.

Will Avenge Terrorism

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 30.—German military authorities declared that retaliatory air raids on Britain would be carried out in the near future in answer to the terroristic Anglo-American bombings of Germany. Simultaneously, the following facts were revealed to show how British machines practised blind bombings on non-military establishments:

From the commencement of war up to May 25, schools completely destroyed in Germany by enemy machines numbered 191, hospitals 108, churches 133, while schools partly destroyed totalled 920, hospitals 231, and churches 499.

These records run counter to the recent statement of British Deputy Premier Attlee who declared in Parliament that "British warplanes in airraiding Germany made only important military installations their objectives of attacks." It also indicated that the time has come for the German air force, which now possess super-powerful bombs, after a long period of quietitude, to start thoroughgoing action to destroy cities and towns in the British Isles.

Luftwaffe Raids Bizerta

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, May 30.—The Italian Military Headquarters gave out the following communique today:

1. German heavy bomber planes carried out a furious attack on Bizerta on the night of May 29.

2. Anti-Axis warplanes repeatedly air raided Pantellaria Island. Italian ground artillery downed 12 enemy machines.

3. AntiAxis bomber planes bombed St. Antioco and Gagliari on Sardinia Island, dealing slight damage. Italian anti-aircraft guns downed two enemy machines.

4. Italian fighter planes downed one British Spitfire machine in an aerial combat near Tripoli.

New Phase in Europe

The European Front is about to enter on another phase of relentless warfare both in the air and on sea, with the launching by the anti-Axis camp of large-scale aerial operations as decided at the Washington Con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Ex-Soldiers Organize

Domei

HONGKONG, May 30.—Ceremonies marking the establishment of the Hongkong Branch of the Imperial Japanese Ex-Servicemen's Association was held at 8:30 a.m. today. Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong and many army and navy leaders attended the initial meeting.

Miners in U.S. Fail To Reach Decision As Deadline Nears

Mainichi

LISBON, May 30.—With the suspension period of the coal miners' strike, ending at midnight May 31, approaching, John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers called a meeting of the Policy Committee of the Union yesterday to decide the attitude of the Union. At the conclusion of the meeting, Chairman Lewis said that no decision has yet been reached.

STALIN DEFENDS STAND BY REDS

Explains Dissolution Of 3rd International --Gives Three Reasons

Premier Josef Stalin in his letter addressed to Harold King, Reuters' Moscow correspondent, on May 28 explained the reason for the dissolution of the Third International in answer to questions put by the latter some time ago, according to a Moscow dispatch to Domei on May 29. Premier Stalin's answers are substantially as follows:

"The dissolution of the Third International will facilitate the formation of the anti-Axis Powers' common front. The reasons for the dissolution are based on the following points:

"1. Those who follow National Socialism insist that Moscow interferes with the life of other nations, with the intention of Bolshevizing them. The dissolution of the Third International, however, has put a stop to this criticism.

"2. Those who oppose Communism on the labor front state that the Communist Party in any country is acting not for the sake of the nation in which it exists, but under orders from outside. This situation has ceased to exist, as a result of the dissolution.

"3. The dissolution of the Third International will accelerate the work of patriots in various countries fighting against Fascism.

"Taking into consideration all these circumstances, the joint front

(Continued on Page 2)

Prolongs Martial Law

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

ISTANBUL, May 30.—The Grand National Assembly of Turkey approved on Friday the proposal of Premier Sukru Saracoglu to extend the martial law declared for six districts including Istanbul for another two months. The National Assembly also gave the Government credit of 120,000,000 Turkish pounds for national defense.

Yokoyama Leaves Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, May 30.—Masayuki Yokoyama, who some time ago was appointed Director of the projected Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Institute, left here for Tokyo today to confer with authorities regarding arrangements for the exchange of culture between Japan and French Indo-China in the future. Mr. Yokoyama is expected to spend more than a month in Tokyo.

FINAL, SUPREME CHARGE LAUNCHED BY JAPANESE ON OVERWHELMING FOE

Defenders Grimly Unyielding Till Last As Enemy Massed Attacks From Sea, Air And Land--Americans Pay Costly Toll

The valiant men of the Japanese defense garrison on the Attu Island, according to the statements of Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, as given out on May 17 and 22, obviously fought daringly and courageously against an enemy force ten times their own. Vision obliterated by heavy fogs, battling with the vicissitudes of the Arctic weather, the swirling snow and pelting rain, the men of the Imperial Force stood their ground to the very last man under the fury of the enemy fire.

Following is a brief resume of the fighting on Attu:

A large and well-equipped unit of American forces, convoyed by a powerful fleet and protected by the air force, made a landing on Attu, on the north and south. Toward evening, the enemy attempted a landing on the eastern shore, but were severely repulsed by the Japanese defense forces, who pushed the landing forces to the shoreline and completely annihilated them. The detachment landing on the south seemed to comprise the main force, but the Japanese Forces daringly launched a night attack and pushed the enemy back to the beach.

The enemy forces from the north advanced toward the Japanese positions. Fierce encounters took place. However, the men of the Imperial Force did not budge an inch though confronted by a vastly superior number. The enemy had to resort time and again to desperate fighting, as made clear by reports from the enemy side.

Striking against the staunch bulwark of Japanese resistance, the enemy resorted to furious bombardment from warships and intense attacks from the air. Reinforcement after reinforcement strengthened the enemy force. Tanks, heavy artillery, and other heavy armaments continued to be landed. The front line of the enemy force, incessantly reinforced, persistently and stubbornly pushed against the Japanese line.

By May 16, the enemy force landed numbered 20,000, a whole division. The northern and southern enemy forces attempting to join pressed closer and closer toward the Japanese. Superiority in number and arms was on the enemy side. Finally on May 16, deploying the outpost guards back to a prepared position, the Japanese carried out a concerted charge against the enemy, many times their number, and fought defiantly and bravely engaging in a hand-to-hand fighting with hand-grenades and bayonets.

In spite of the persistent enemy pressure and no matter how small the terrain held, the men of the Imperial Force would not yield. They held their ground to the very last man. During the two weeks of violent fighting, Corp Commander Yamazaki showed no sign whatever of yielding. The men, with fighting spirit high, carried out their Commander's order with wonderful precision and courage.

However, on May 29, the survivors of the Imperial Force led by their gallant Commander, hurled themselves against the enemy in a final offensive, displaying to the world the daring and indomitable spirit of men of the Japanese Force.

Though pounded and battered by the dastardly firing of the enemy, the Japanese troops inflicted a heavy loss of 6,000 men on the enemy. The embodiment of the undying spirit of the valorous men of the Imperial Force, inspired from the beginning to the end with absolute loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor, will be remembered forever in the hearts of the Japanese people.

CHURCHILL SEES GIRAUD, EISENHOWER IN GIBRALTAR

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—Prime Minister Churchill who had been conferring with President Roosevelt at Washington since May 11, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday by air, according to reports reaching here from La Linea.

Domei

BERLIN, May 30.—Arriving at Gibraltar Thursday, Prime Minister Churchill conferred there with General Henri Giraud, head of the French North African puppet regime, and Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces. After a two days' stay at Gibraltar, the British Prime Minister left for Algiers yesterday, it is reported, but this news is unconfirmed.

De Gaulle Meets Giraud

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—Charles de Gaulle arrived at Algiers this morning by air, and immediately conferred with General Henri Giraud, head of the French North African puppet regime. It is claimed in an Algiers broadcast that De Gaulle and Giraud reached perfect agreement on the question of French North Africa.

Saracoglu Fetes Germans

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 30.—Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu invited German diplomats to a dinner party at his private residence last night. Also present at the banquet were Cabinet Ministers and other high Turkish officials.

MARTINIQUE WILL RESIST ANY ACT OF AGGRESSION

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 30.—It is a well-known fact that the United States Government is now plotting to occupy French Martinique on some pretext or other.

Regarding this question, Governor-General of Martinique Admiral Georges Robert on Sunday, replying to a query put by a United Press correspondent, declared: "Martinique Island has been importing 25,000 tons of foodstuff annually, but now due to the suspension of this import the people in the island are suffering from lack of provisions. As milk has ceased to come in from America, the children of the island are noticeably undernourished of late.

"The shortage of medicine is also affecting the sick but the islanders, being people fully authorized to enjoy freedom, are devoting their whole toward the cause of their fatherland. The United States' sinister designs of making Martinique Island her possession is obviously an act of aggression; it is an abuse of force. As I am ordered by my home Government to protect the island, I resolutely declare that I will strongly resist any invasion action in the name of the French people."

French Youths for Reich

Domei

VICHY, May 30.—The French Government decided to mobilise youths born in 1922 and detail them for labor in Germany, it was officially announced today. However, it is said farmers, railway workers, coal miners and policemen would not be called.

REICH GUNS SINK 5 SPEED-BOATS

Another Two Damaged Off Dunkirk—British Fleet Chief Is Killed

Domei

BERLIN, May 31.—Five British speed-boats were sunk and two others heavily damaged by German coastal defense units off Dunkirk last Saturday, the German Navy Ministry announced the same day.

Meanwhile, a London telegram reaching here reveals that the British naval authorities announced the loss of one gun-boat and also the death in action of Lieutenant-Commander Richard, a fleet commander, in the aforementioned battle battle.

15 Enemy Ships Sunk

German submarines which had been operating in both the North and South Atlantic, sank 15 anti-Axis ships, totalling 90,000 tons, the German High Command announced Sunday.

Downs 150 Bombers

Domei

ROME, May 30.—Though the anti-Axis air forces are constantly bombing Sardinia, Sicily, Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Messina, Italian anti-aircraft guns shot down 150 enemy planes, mostly consisting of four-motored bombers and Liberator bombers, in the past one week.

Meanwhile Italian air units downed 14 enemy four-motored bombers that had twice raided Messina, during the period of one hour and a half.

Also, in the past one week Italian air units attacked enemy convoyed transports in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean, and sank five transports and two oil tankers, and damaged two destroyers, two oil tankers and two cargo ships.

Nagaoka Preparing To Receive Ashes Of Late Navy Hero

Nagaoka City, birthplace of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, will pay respects to a part of the great naval commander's ashes which will be sent there for burial in the family cemetery in the precincts of Chokoji Temple. With the granting of permission to this effect, members of the Fleet-Admiral's family are now making preparations. Also, a Yamamoto Shrine will be erected in Nagaoka as a permanent memorial to the distinguished and valorous Fleet-Admiral. The house where the Fleet-Admiral was born will also be preserved, and interested persons are planning to buy up the neighboring houses to enlarge the surroundings.

Britain Loses 67 Bombers

(Continued from Page 1)

ference and the intensifying by Germany of its undersea warfare, states Susumu Ejiri, Domei correspondent in Berlin in a recent dispatch.

At the outst of the European War, British air raids were usually carried out by about ten planes, one plane at a time flying over Germany, dropping 50 or 100 kilogram bombs and immediately returning. The Germans who then were not a bit scared by the sporadic British aerial attacks did not even go into shelters at the sound of sirens. Damage inflicted by the air-raids was very small. However, since the fall 1941, the British aerial attacks were greatly intensified not only in the number of planes employed but in their methods of attack as well.

Germany, on the other hand, inflicted severe and devastating damage on the British mainland for one year since August 1940. The British Air Ministry admitted the severity of the German bombings and the great damage caused thereby. According to the announcement, Germany, for nine consecutive months, dropped 50,000 shells and 1,000,000 incendiary bombs setting 500 places on fire daily for the first three weeks. On the occasion of the bombing of Coventry, over 500 German planes almost covered the skies over the town.

Not Minor in Scale

Recent British air operations on the European continent are on no minor scale when compared with the Axis aerial attacks. Since the air raid on Berlin in October 1942, the anti-Axis camp has been strengthening its bombing with the password of, "air raid by thousand planes." As plainly indicated by the password, some 500 to 600 planes are apparently participating in each raid. The participation of large-sized bombers, the flying fortresses, carrying four-ton loads, in large numbers tends to make each air raid more effective. The anti-Axis Powers boasted that at the time of the concentrated bombing attacks against Dortmund and Essen, they had dropped a load of 2,000 tons, which is about the maximum that can be carried by four freight trains of 50 cars.

With the construction of large-sized planes, the size of the bombs was increased to three and a half tons or more. These heavy bombs, called "air-mines," have been dropped here and there in the Axis areas. Most of the air raid shelters, being constructed to withstand two-ton bombs, can be of no use against the new air-mines. Phosphorus, oil and others are being used in manufacturing bombs so as to spread fire in the areas where they are dropped. The enemy's atrocity and inhumanity was further evinced by his sinister contrivance of hiding small shells in fountain-pens and toys. The enemy apparently purported to deal injuries to innocent children by dropping these attractive goods in the Axis areas. Recently, in the Rhine area, a new method of discharging torpedoes from water level in bombing narrow areas has been adopted.

The British air forces are now resorting to speedy air raid strategy when attacking the northern coastal areas of Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and the northern coast of France in broad daylight, by mobilizing high speed mosquito bombers. However, the enemy planes would make their appearance mostly in the cover of dark. In night attacks, a leading plane equipped with a special short-wave measuring device for measuring the altitude by emitting electric waves to the ground, is being used. Thus, even in the dark, bombers may reach their destination in safety and drop bombs from very high altitude accurately on the objectives.

By using short-waves, the defense corps on its part is now able to spot the exact position of the approaching enemy planes. Thus, the defense corps learns in advance the maneuvers of enemy air units, no matter how dense and obstructive, fogs may be. In America the same measure is being utilized in detecting enemy ships.

Doubtlessly the Axis forces are provided with the same kind of electric equipment which will enable them to know before-hand the approach of enemy planes and thus to immediately inform their own fighters which are ready for action in the air, of the accurate position of nearing enemy planes. Thus, the fighters can forestall the maneuvers of enemy bombers.

10% Usual Loss

Bombers must either fly at a high altitude, over 10,000 meters and then swoop down with full speed just before bombing, so as to evade probable challenges by enemy fighters, or they must be maneuvered at a low altitude, so low that they can be out of reach of electric waves. However, by adequate and efficient measures of defense ten per cent of the planes which participate in aerial bombings are reported to be usually downed. The American authorities lamented that it could not afford to sustain such heavy losses much longer.

As to the types of planes, the German Messerschmidt-109 was replaced by the Fokkewolf-109 with the capacity of flying at a higher altitude, when the former was outdone by the British Spitfire. With the progress of war, new types of planes provided with more effective equipment will surely make their debut in aerial combats. According to Stockholm cables, the German air units in bombing London have given full play to the newly-constructed bombers and to the ferociously powerful new kind of shells. Londoners are reported to have been utterly overwhelmed by fear and terror.

Both the Axis and anti-Axis camps, resorting to their respective scientific resources, are alert and ready for further encounters in the air, far more devastating and exhausting in nature.

Stalin Defends Stand by Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

of the anti-Axis allies will be strengthened more than ever before."

Commenting on Premier Stalin's answers to the British correspondent, Siegfried Horn, D.N.B. writer on international relations, has set forth his opinion in the following vein, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei:

"Stalin is making efforts to let the world believe that the universal belief that the Soviet Union interferes with internal affairs of other countries and communizes them has now been removed as a result of the dissolution of the Red International. It is observed, however, in political quarters in Berlin that Stalin's declaration is a new propaganda trick and that the dissolution will give the Soviet Union a freer hand to carry out its objective without being bound by an ideological obligation.

"That Stalin had to explain the reason for the dissolution, breaking his silence, amply testifies to the fact that his tactics have been discovered by the world and the dissolution has not been able to attain its desired objective. Even among the anti-Axis camp the action taken by Moscow is looked with skepticism. United States Senator Wheeler declared that the Soviet Union has not only demanded the major regions of Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Balkans, but has an ambition to secure the domination of the Bosporus Strait in the future. Thus, Stalin's imperialistic ambition has been completely exposed."

FILIPINOS URGED TO REALIZE AIM

Build New Philippines By Being True East Asiatics, Says Aquino

Domei

DAVAO, May 30.—Stressing that the Filipinos should become fully conscious of their being an East Asiatic race, Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, gave an address at a mass meeting of the Mindanao Branch of the association in Davao on Saturday.

He spoke as follows:

"The State can be likened to a ship. This ship was caught in a tempest, and the captain (suggesting Manuel Quezon) and other high officers fled abandoning all hope of rescuing the ship. Now what should we do with this abandoned ship? Herein, I think, lies the real significance of our responsibility for the reconstruction of the Philippines.

"Hitherto the Filipinos have harbored quite a mistaken idea. For instance, despite the fact that the Philippines produce fine fruit, our people thought it much more cultured to eat American-made canned fruit. We must remedy this mistaken idea and should become real East Asiatics.

"Japanese generals, when they win a battle, never attribute it to their own exploits. They believe it to have been due to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. Herein, indeed, lies Japan's invincible and indomitable power. It is indeed due to the solid spiritual unity of the Japanese people that Japan, which is a little smaller than the Philippines, smashed the British-American-Dutch forces in East Asia.

"Some of our compatriots may fear that Japan may prolong giving independence to the Philippines as the United States did but if such were a fact, such an organization as the Kalibapi would not have been organized. As every Filipino is perhaps aware, the existence of the Kalibapi makes firmer the unity of all the Filipinos. Even a great World Power has its allies in an emergency; in the same sense, even if the Philippines gains her independence, she would not be able to subsist without assistance from Japan.

"Now is the time for all the Filipinos to do their best toward fulfilling their duties for the reconstruction of the new Philippines."

Veterans From Chosen Visit Yasukuni Shrine

Wounded veterans of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, the Shanghai and Manchoukuo Incidents and the China Affair, residing in Chosen, paid their respects to the spirits of their departed comrades at the Yasukuni Shrine yesterday afternoon.

The party comprised of 25 members, mostly men who had seen action in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, had been chosen as this year's representatives for worship at the Yasukuni Shrine by the Chosen headquarters of the Japan Wounded Military Men's Association.

The oldest member of the group, Tamejiro Yonezawa, 73 years old, a veteran of the Sino-Japanese War, declared: "Many of my comrades were killed in the Taiwan campaign of the Sino-Japanese War. My heart is full as I offer prayers to their spirits here at the Yasukuni Shrine."

Visits will be made to the Shinjuku Imperial Gardens, Meiji Shrine, Navy Museum, and also the Navy Club to pay their respects to the ashes of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto before the party departs for home on June 2.

Soviets Clash With Iranians

(Continued from Page 1)

and gun-fire is said to have been exchanged between the two parties.

Meanwhile, conflicts are also reportedly occurring in Iraq between the Arabians and British troops. The British police authorities are said to be bringing severe pressure to bear upon the Arabians, arresting families of the suspected and confiscating all of their properties.

Then in Syria, anti-British rioters of Transjordania raided an oil depot at a certain place, causing conflagration, and also set fire to an oil refinery. Due to this, British Minister to West Asia Richard G. Casey has hurriedly gone to Damascus and is presumed to be frantically attempting to arrest and punish the rioters.

INSIDE 'AMERICA'

Cross Section of Conditions in United States

Not long ago news dispatches relayed to Tokyo from neutral countries reported that a number of American editors, including an editor of Time, had been arrested for telling the truth about conditions in the United States. Here is a typical example of one such revelation. It indicates, at the same time, to what extent freedom of speech is being curtailed by President Roosevelt. Taken from the Nov. 23 issue of Time, the article reads:

Manpower

The President, the Congress and Paul McNutt last week continued to talk about U.S. manpower. But for the first time in many a month some clear good sense was made on the subject—by a two-bit, 25-page pamphlet titled "Is There Enough Manpower?" published by the Brookings Institution, written by Economist Harold W. Metz.

Like many another good pamphleteer economist, Metz makes sense not by giving solutions but by asking the right questions. When he is through, the reader knows that a nation riding along on a 42-hour work week, but talking about raising a 12,000,000-man army, and Lend-Leasing the world, is kidding itself.

An armed force of even nine and a half million would be justified only if at least five million were sent overseas. But on the basis of known shipping facts and production estimates it is highly improbable such an army and its equipment can be moved to Europe, let alone to the Far East.

The Pay-Off

Summing up, Mr. Metz concludes that if the U.S. is to raise only a force of nine and a half million men it must at once make "a number of significant decisions." These are: 1) to increase the working force and the average work week from 42 hours to at least 48 hours; 2) drastically reduce the civilian output of goods back to real depression levels of $60 billion; 3) greatly increase the shipbuilding program. But how, asks Mr. Metz, can these decisions be made? They cannot be made singly by the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission, nor the Manpower Board.

* * *

Last week the President made public a tedious report of Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt which suggested little more constructive than that he (McNutt) be given enlarged powers. The Truman Committee of the Senate flayed Mr. McNutt for thinking that this would solve the problem. The President wearily told a press conference that he was still studying the manpower question, might put off a definite move for the time being.

Shortages

Sale of rubbing alcohol by the nation's druggists was prohibited by WPB last week to anyone except physicians, dentists, veterinarians and prescription-holders.

Mr. Avery Says No

To WLB, "union security"—maintenance of membership, voluntary check-off, compulsory arbitration is the essential quid pro quo which the unions gave in agreeing not to strike.

To Montgomery Ward's rugged individualist president, Sewell Lee Avery, "maintenance of membership" (which provides that union members must resign from a union within 15 days, or remain members for the duration of a contract) is just the closed shop in sheep's clothing; nor does Mr. Avery see why the "deal" between WLB and the unions should necessarily be regarded as the law of the land.

Hence last week Montgomery Ward flatly rejected a WLB order that it include the union security clause in its contract with 6,800 C.I.O. employes on the grounds: 1) that WLB had not been empowered by Congress "to do any of the things it demands of Wards"; 2) that WLB's "supposed representatives of industry and of the public have . . . abandoned the interests of those whom they were appointed to represent."

Snapped WLB's public member Wayne Lyman Morse last fortnight at the hearings before WLB came out with its order: ". . . It would be better for the duration of the war that the country go along without Montgomery Ward than that it try to go along with an economic situation under which the no-strike agreement would be destroyed . . . this board is operating under the war powers of the President . . . it has no course of action in the case of defiance but to meet it with whatever forces of government are necessary to compel compliance." In other words, WLB, like Sewell Avery, had gone too far to back down.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

and wounded men before the final attack, as our men actually did, is truly unprecedented in the war annals of the world. This was possible only by the Imperial troops of great loyalty and iron determination who devoted themselves to their country. The great spirit as indicated in the Instructions of Fighting Camp saying that "after having performed everything possible physically and spiritually you shall make it your pleasure to live up to the great permanent principle in perfect composure" was perfectly realized by our Imperial garrison on Attu Island, leaving thereby an everlasting example to be followed.

Even while fighting under serious and tragic conditions, Colonel Yamazaki never asked even once for one more soldier or even for one bullet. In the midst of the hard fighting, he reported in detail the organization of enemy units, equipment, and tactics, to contribute to our future strategy. His thoroughgoing attention indicates clearly how strong was his sense of responsibility and how fervent was his loyalty. Truly he was an example of our hero and is destined to have his immortal memory recorded in our war annals.

The martial spirit as displayed by our Imperial garrison on Attu Island, and the detailed reports about the conditions of our fighting showing the unprecedented bravery to cause even gods to cry, were immediately given to the whole nation over the radio by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters. All who listened to his speech must have been moved with emotion.

The fighting on the Pacific Ocean has now reached its zenith. Facing this fact, we should not merely cry. All the 100,000,000 subjects of our nation shall stand up and become one ball of fire, and shall overcome whatever hardships and push on for the downfall of America and Britain, because this is the only one way of offering our gratitude to the heroic souls of Colonel Yamazaki and his men of our Imperial Force who displayed true loyalty in defense of the Northern Sea.

Heroes Die Glorious Death

MAINICHI—Our garrison forces under the command of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki on Attu Island have at last met a heroic death. With only a little over 2,000 troops, our garrison faced the large enemy force of 20,000 men. Undergoing all conceivable hardships for half a month, our heroes continued brave fighting, but finding no other way but to fight to death, and with no cause for feeling insecurity as to the future, our men conducted the last fighting with the enemy's main strength, and thence all ascended to Heaven. Nation! Do you hear the brave cries of your heroes?

The tradition of the Imperial Army and the honor of the Japanese soldiers have been thus completely maintained by our garrison on Attu Island. Men behind the guns! With what are you going to reward these gods of protection of our country? Do you prostrate on the ground and give thanks to these gods? No, that is a matter to be done later. Now, it is for us to stand up and raise a battle cry. We must show the enemy that there are 100,000,000 Yamato people ready behind the heroes of Attu Island. This is the only way to reward our heroes.

SHONAN INDIANS HOLD BIG RALLY

Anti-British Pledge Is Made at Meeting In Memory of Baksh

Domei

SHONAN, May 30.—In accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the India Independence League, the Shonan Chapter of the League, at 7:50 p.m. today, held an anti-British mass meeting in memory of Janab Alla Baksh, former Premier of Sind Province, who two weeks ago fell a victim in the anti-British struggle in India.

The meeting place, which was decorated with a large number of Indian flags, was packed with several thousand Indian residents here. Encouraged by speeches delivered by the Chief of the Shonan Chapter of the League and other leaders, the Indian community reaffirmed its determination to offer all-out resistance against Britain.

British Cruelty Protracted

Protesting against the assassination of Janab Alla Baksh, former Premier of Sind Province and staunch supporter of Poorna Swaraj, reported two weeks ago, the Shonan Branch of the India Independence League on Sunday sponsored a large-scale anti-British demonstration in Shonan in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the Poorna Swaraj League.

Thousands of patriotic Indians rallied at the mass meeting which was held at 7:30 o'clock in the evening at Farrel Park to hear speeches by Indian leaders denouncing the British. Following a silent prayer for the Janab Alla Baksh, the entire assembly sang the "Swatantra Bharatham," a patriotic Indian song calling for complete freedom of India.

Reich Defenses At Kuban Hold

(Continued from Page 1)

tle are said to have been smashed by the Germans.

"A small-scale counter-offensive by the Reds in the northwestern zone of Lichiansk was completely shattered by the German units. Meanwhile, German naval units are reported to have attacked and sunk one enemy submarine in the Bay of Finland."

GERMAN ARTIST TO GIVE EXHIBIT

Seiler Will Display Forty Recent Works At Atelier in Tokyo

Over 40 recent works by Willy Seiler, noted German painter who has been a resident of Tokyo since 1937, will be shown at the German Art Atelier at Enokicho, Akasakaku from June 1 to 15.

Out of the total number of works to be displayed, nine are paintings of Japanese landscapes, the most noteworthy of which is a picture entitled "Hyogo-ken" of a father and son against a Settsu (Hyogo-Prefecture) background.

Mr. Seiler graduated from the National Art Academy of Munich, Germany, and started out on a sketching tour of the world in 1928. Arriving in Japan in 1933, he remained here for about six months before returning to Germany.

Deciding to establish a permanent home in Japan, he brought his whole family in 1937, establishing the German Art Atelier for the teaching of western-style painting to Japanese pupils.

In 1941 he visited the Central China front to paint actual war scenes, subsequently donating the finished works to the Army.

Interviewed by a Domei reporter, Mr. Seiler said that he has been concentrating all his efforts for the promotion of German-Japanese friendship through art. "I put my whole heart and soul in picturing scenes concerning the fall of Nanking, painted during my last visit to the China front."

He added that he now hopes to visit Japanese fronts in the North and South.

New Italian Ministry

Domei

ROME, May 30.—The Italian Government announced today that for controlling the distribution of goods and adjusting commodity prices, a Production Ministry will be organized. Formerly the Fascist Party had been making preparations for controlling distribution of goods and adjusting prices, but all matters concerning prices and commodity distribution will be handled by the new Production Ministry.

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Sino-Manchou-Thai Party Sees Shonan Battle Area

Domei

SHONAN, May 30.—The visiting party of military officers of Manchoukuo, China and Thailand inspected numerous enemy weapons captured in the Malai campaign by the Japanese Forces, this morning.

In the afternoon, the party made a round of visits of the old battlefields in the neighborhood of the city.

The party was invited in the evening to a dinner party given by the commander of a certain Japanese Unit in the city.

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